

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



62,23

AMERICAN FIELD SEED COMPANY

HEADQUARTERS FOR

GRASS *and* FIELD SEEDS

SELLING AT LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES

43rd & ROBEY STS.
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

SEED GUIDE - SEASON 1924



ALSIKE & TIMOTHY MIXED MAKES ENORMOUS YIELDS



A FIELD OF ALFALFA HAY BRINGS LARGE RETURNS ON THE INVESTMENT



HOW TO SAVE MONEY WHEN BUYING FIELD SEEDS

**Form a Farmers Seed Club in your own neighborhood.
It is business on your part to buy your seeds at wholesale.**

All that is necessary to make up a club order is for you, upon receipt of catalog, to send us a list of the farmers in your neighborhood that you know will need seeds. We will mail each of them a catalog promptly and will write you advising catalogs have been sent and will send you any samples requested.

After these parties have received catalog, telephone them and see about what quantity of seed each needs and then the party who is looking after the Club order should send us a list giving the approximate amounts needed. We then would quote our lowest wholesale prices, and send identical samples of the seed we would furnish. These prices are frequently lower than your dealer can buy seed and from 10% to 25% less than the usual retail prices.

It will be an easy matter to get up a club order for 25 or 50 bushels of Clover seed or a like amount of Timothy seed, or such other seed as may be needed. All we want is an opportunity to show you our samples and low prices on a club order. We do not care so much about the size of the Farmers' Club, for we will make right prices on any list submitted.

Co-operation The Secret of Success

It requires co-operation on your part if you want our biggest values in seeds. We have tried to explain how you can co-operate and receive our lowest prices and benefit every buyer of seed in your neighborhood and still save yourself money. We want to buy our seeds direct from the producer and sell them direct to the user and cut out two or three dealers' profits. This can only be done successfully by each and every one giving us your support. If you need seeds, don't you want the best at the lowest prices? We are prepared to furnish them and the larger the order the lower the price. You owe it to your neighbor and the farming community in which you live to put them in touch with us. Won't you give us your support and co-operation this year and let us prove to you that you can depend on our seed and buy them at wholesale prices?

What You Gain by Clubbing

You make it possible for us to sell seed at the lowest wholesale price, by making up your order on a dealer's plan. Every order is put up separately and tags marked so that each party will know just what seed is intended for him. This saves freight on the small order and as a rule a large shipment reaches destination quicker and in better condition.

When you have this buying strength in your hands why let the dealer take his profit at your expense? We give you more protection than is offered by your local dealer and you have everything to gain by going together and buying your seed on a business basis.

You would be surprised to know of the number of County Agents, Farmers Clubs, Granges and big land owners who are already buying from us. You can buy on the same basis if you will only co-operate with us. We need your business and will make a special effort to take care of it to your entire satisfaction. Don't pass up this opportunity of buying seeds at wholesale.

Start Now on Your Club Order

Getting up a Farmers Club order requires only a little work, but it does require initiative and action. Don't put off sending in a list of prospective seed buyers. We will send catalogs promptly and will give you our best co-operation. If you want us to write any your friends and send samples advise and we will gladly do it. After you ascertain about the quantity of seed required give us the list and get our lowest inside wholesale prices. Our President, E. E. Elder, will give all these letters his personal attention and you can rest assured they will be properly handled. If you can only get a small Farmers Club, it will receive the same careful consideration. If you only want seed for yourself we want to hear from you but when you combine your orders, you can buy at a lower price and save real money. Let us hear from you if you need seed of any kind. We will make a special effort to make it to your interest to order from us.

Greetings from our President and Manager

One year ago on this page in our 1923 catalogue, it was my privilege and pleasure to write you for the first time as President and Manager of the American Field Seed Company. I asked for your co-operation and support, as that was my first year in assuming the responsibilities of this big seed house. On this same page of our 1924 catalogue, it affords me the opportunity of expressing my appreciation to our thousands of customers for the nice business you have favored us with this past year. We want to extend greetings to you and our new friends for the coming year and hope you all do better in 1924 than you did in 1923.

I certainly like to write or talk to a farmer. I am proud to say I was born and raised on a farm in Iowa and have been in close touch with the farm practically all of my life, so you can readily see why I find it much more pleasant to talk to farmers than to some of these city fellows. I believe I am in a position to know a good many of the "ups and downs" of farming and realize what the farmer has had to contend with during the past three years of readjustment.

During the past year, we have heard and read some discouraging reports about the financial condition of the farmer. It is true that farmers are not receiving the reward for their efforts which they justly deserve. Freight rates, the price of labor, and commodities they have to buy are too high in comparison with what they receive for their products; however, I believe the farmer is gradually coming back and is not in as desperate a situation as many would lead us to believe. While he may break about even on some product of the farm, he is making a profit on several others; anyway, he is not in as bad a shape as the Italian fruit vendor who said, "What I make on da peanut, I losa on da dam banan." We know the farmer who practices diversified farming is steadily gaining ground.

We know that there are better times ahead. The farmer's condition is a barometer for our business. During the past six months, our business has doubled. Part of this increase is due to the greater buying power of the farmer. Of course, thousands of our satisfied customers who appreciate our high quality seeds and service are always boosting for us, which helps to increase the volume of business. I want to stop right here and ask you to be free to send in the names of any of your friends who may be in need of Field Seeds.

During the coming year, I want to impress upon you the importance of following a regular crop system of diversified farming. Sow more alfalfa, clovers, and other legumes, which will enable you to increase your live stock production, one of the best profit makers on the farm. Right here is where we feel we can be of real service to you. Seeds are something you must have. In order to get the maximum returns on every acre, it is necessary that you sow good clean seed. You cannot take any chances on sowing or planting a poor quality. We are Field and Grass Seed Specialists, and give special attention to procuring hardy strains which will produce a more profitable crop for you. It is important that you buy good



E. E. Elder.

clean, pure new crop seeds. Our seeds are all thoroughly re-cleaned and then tested in our up-to-date seed laboratory by an expert seed analyst for purity and germination. This information is put on shipping tags attached to every bag we ship, so you will know you are getting good pure seeds that will grow.

I want to call your attention to our prompt shipments and low freight rates from Chicago, the greatest mail order center in the United States. Our shipping facilities are unexcelled and freight rates much lower than from other points not so centrally located. Some dealers or seed houses will tell you they pay the freight. If you will compare our prices with theirs, you will find you are paying them a big freight rate. Send us your order early and have it come by freight, it will save you money.

Friends, I know we can save you more money this year than we ever have before. We were very fortunate in buying large stocks when the market was at a low point. Our expenses of operating our business are lower than the past five years. When you buy seeds direct from us they do not pass through the hands of several middlemen who have to get a profit. These are only a few of the real reasons why we can undersell the market. You do not need an extra pair of glasses to see that our statements are correct. Others may offer inferior qualities at less money, but taking into consideration the quality, we know our prices are lower.

I want you to read on the next page about our "Money Back Guarantee" and reference from one of the strongest financial institutions in the city as to our reliability; also a few of the hundreds of letters we have received from satisfied customers. You surely could not ask for better evidence of square dealing. If you have the time, I would like to have you read all of the catalogue, as it contains a wealth of information that you will find valuable to you in your farming operations. If you do not find the information you require, or if you would like to see samples of our seed, write us and you will receive a prompt and courteous reply.

I am going to ask you old customers for your kind patronage during this year and would appreciate your telling your friends about our seeds, service and square dealing. To some of you who have not traded with us, all we ask is an opportunity of serving you and I am sure you will be one of our thousands of satisfied customers.

Thanking you in advance for your co-operation and wishing you a successful and prosperous year, I am

Sincerely yours,

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "E. E. Elder".

We Are Responsible and Guarantee Satisfaction

MONEY BACK GUARANTEE

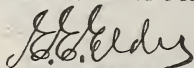
We hereby guarantee the seeds sent the bearer to give absolute satisfaction. If the seeds are not entirely satisfactory in every way and you do not feel that they are worth more than you paid for them, you can return them at our expense and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid.

We cannot guarantee crops, as that is past our control, owing to the climatic conditions, accidents and unusual contingencies that occasionally occur; but we give you 30 days to test our seed in any way you wish, which fully protects you on your seed purchases.

AMERICAN FIELD SEED COMPANY

CHICAGO,
ILLINOIS.

Per



**Our Banker Tells You What
You May Depend on When
You Send Your Order to Us**

**Central Manufacturing District
Bank**

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 26, 1923.
To Whom It May Concern:

We take pleasure in stating that the American Field Seed Company are valued depositors of this bank. We consider them thoroughly responsible and amply able to fill orders entrusted to them in a satisfactory way. We are sure that anyone dealing with this company will be treated in a courteous, business-like manner.

Yours very truly,
FRANK L. WEBB, Cashier.

We Guarantee Satisfaction

The broad guarantee we give and the letters from our customers who corroborate our statements, is the best evidence we can give that you will receive the best and fairest kind of treatment. We always endeavor to send our customers the best seed it is possible to buy for the money. We guarantee unconditionally that the seed will satisfy you upon arrival. If the seed is not satisfactory you may return it to us and we will refund your money and any freight charges you have paid. No questions asked. We stand behind every pound of seed that we send out. It must please you or we are not satisfied. A guarantee goes with every shipment we make. You are protected when you buy from the American Field Seed Company. Let us have your order and receive the best value in seeds money will buy.

Our Responsibility Unquestioned

We are an old established seed house having been doing business direct by mail with the farmers for the

past eight years. We have thousands of satisfied customers throughout the United States who will recommend us in the highest terms. Some of our old customers will remember us as the American Mutual Seed Co., but in 1922 we re-incorporated under the name of the American Field Seed Co., adding new capital to our business and today we are much stronger financially than ever before, having \$450,000 back of our organization.

We have reduced our overhead expenses, improved our system of handling orders and are giving our customers better service and supplying them their seed at a less cost than ever before. We want every old customer to be back with an order and also bring a new one with you.

Our bank reference above is convincing proof of our responsibility. We would also refer you to the Corn Exchange National Bank, Dun's or Bradstreet's commercial agencies.

We are not only responsible, but we wish to satisfy every customer.

Customers Who Know Write Recommendations

SEED BETTER THAN OFFERED AT HOME ELEVATOR.

V. F. DUNN, Pinconning, Mich., writes: "My order arrived here today and all in good shape. I have compared my Alsike and Timothy seed with our Elevator here and find it far better in quality. Thanking you for your prompt attention and will tell my friends about your company and when I need good seeds again I will know where to get them."

SEED PURE AND GREW ABUNDANTLY.

GEO. F. VEAR, Westfield, N. Y., writes: "I got my Alsike Clover from you, it is two years ago and it certainly was one of the most wonderful crops that ever was produced in this belt. The seed was pure and grew with great abundance."

SERVICE QUICK AND SATISFACTORY.

JAMES H. SHULTZ, Benton, Pa., writes: "The grass seed you sent me came through all O. K. and am well pleased. It is fine seed. Thank you for your prompt attention."

EXPECTS TO GET US MORE CUSTOMERS.

DIUEX L. PENIRA, West Falmouth, Mass., writes: "Timothy and Alsike seed arrived in good shape and looks fine, thank you. I am writing you these few lines to say that I am showing my seed to all my friends. I am so well pleased and I expect to get you some customers as I will remain one myself. Thank you very much for your prompt shipment."

ALSYKE AND TIMOTHY MIXED CHEAPER THAN HOME DEALER'S TIMOTHY.

GEO. VAN BEHREN, Shobonier, Ill., writes: "Received the seed ordered from you in good condition and am well pleased with it. I got the Alsike and Timothy from you at less than what the home dealers ask for Timothy seed."

SAVED MONEY—WELL PLEASED—WILL BUY MORE.

J. A. SLUDY, Newland, N. C., writes: "I received my grass seed all O. K. and I am well pleased with it and I sure did save money by ordering my grass seed from you. Please send me some more samples of Red Clover, Kentucky Blue Grass, White Clover and Orchard Grass. I will try and send another order soon."

COMPLAINT ADJUSTED ENTIRELY SATISFACTORY.

HERBERT C. MILLER, Kearneysville, W. Va., writes: "I wish to thank you for the courteous and satisfactory settlement of my complaint, as per former letters. I believe you have endeavored to act entirely fair and honest in this matter and shall give you my future orders."

WILL URGE HER NEIGHBORS TO BUY.

ELLA COCHRAN, Pinson Fork, Ky., writes: "I received my grass seed all O. K. and sure was well pleased with them and they were such fine seed I think I can urge some of my neighbors to buy their seed from you and you will get more orders for seed."



Why Located in Chicago

Chicago is the greatest corn and oat market in the United States, proving that it is located near the center of the producing section. It is also the largest Timothy seed market in the world, and often handles more Clover than Toledo. It is unquestionably the largest grass seed market in the United States and without a doubt the largest distributing point.

The largest wholesale seed house in the world is located here and this business could never have been built up as it is if the location was not right. We are located in Chicago on account of its many advantages and expect to build up the largest seed business in the world selling direct to the farmer. If Chicago is the logical point for the dealers to buy their seeds from, it is equally as good for the farmer.

Chicago is very centrally located, being near the center of the seed buyers and we can serve a larger number of customers from here than from any other place in the same radius and give them quicker service as well as cheaper freight rates. The most important point for any large wholesale or mail order house to consider is the freight rates, shipping facilities and nearness to production. We have all these advantages in Chicago and consequently are in position to save you money and at the same time give you the best service.

Shipping Facilities Unexcelled

Our shipping facilities cannot be surpassed. Right across from the above building is the Chicago Junction Railways depot where cars are loaded for the 26 trunk lines leaving Chicago. Just think of having 26 through freight lines all over the United States right at your door. Local carlots are loaded complete each day, leaving on the trunk lines, thus getting our shipments started to our customers 2 or 3 days sooner, than if necessary to truck the shipment to the different freight depots of each trunk line scattered over the city.

When we wish to make a shipment all it is necessary to do is to run the shipment across a bridge on a hand truck on to the Chicago Junction's platform some 50 feet away. This saves us all expense of teaming or trucking shipments to distant depots. This saving is a big item in a mail order business when there are hundreds of shipments to be made each day. These savings permit us to give bigger values in seeds and our shipping facilities afford the quick freight service so much needed in a successful seed business.

Equipped to Handle Seeds

The above picture of the building in which we are located will give you some idea of the size and magni-

tude of our business. This building is 4 stories and basement 60 feet wide, 400 feet long with a frame annex 160 feet long in which our cleaning machinery is located. Our offices are on the second floor and are especially well lighted and equipped so as to give the quickest and best service.

We have made arrangements with the warehouse company which owns this building to lease us whatever space is necessary to properly conduct our business. If we need the entire building it is there ready to serve us. After our spring rush is over we release any space not needed so as to keep our expenses at the minimum at all times. We find renting space in this way to be much cheaper than owning the property as we could not utilize near all the space the year around.

Our cleaning plant is installed in the most efficient manner and we have some very fine machines for the cleaning and grading of seeds. We have a new gravity machine which makes wonderful separations, also a new cleaning machine which is so constructed that it will even remove thistle from Alsike and make separations which almost seem impossible. We also have the regular seed cleaners such as the Clipper and Monitor Mills which are recognized by the seed trade as the best cleaners. With our special machines and our scarifying machine we are equipped to put up our seed in the very best shape. Our cleaning facilities are wonderful and we are prepared to do the very best kind of cleaning.

It is our belief that we spend more time on cleaning and put up our seed in a little better shape than any other mail order seed house. We deal exclusively in field and grass seeds and specialize along this line so that we are better equipped and better prepared to serve the grass and field seed buyer. We cater to the farmer who appreciates high quality in field seeds and wants the best produced, but only wishes to pay a just price.

Visit Us When in Chicago

We would like every customer who visits Chicago to call on us. We are located in the stock yards district, only four blocks from the Wilson Packing Company, and a visit to our plant would pay you in many ways. When you are in Chicago with stock, slip over to our plant and buy your seeds. We will make it worth your while and would be glad to see you face to face.

We are proud of our business and are always glad to show it to strangers. It is our desire to become better acquainted with our customers as it leads to more business and a better understanding. If not convenient to call on us, make out your order, mail it to us and we will give it our most careful attention and will guarantee you satisfaction. We would like to hear from you.

The Best Quality for the Least Money



Why We Can Sell Farmers at Wholesale.

Whenever a farmer has a lower price from a mail order house than is quoted by the local dealer, the retail merchant will invariably belittle the quality, discouraging the farmer from sending away. We are going to give you a few facts as we know them and can convince you that we do have the high quality and at prices far lower than the retail merchant can sell the same quality and make his accustomed 20 to 30 per cent profit.

Why is it necessary for us to charge a farmer 20 to 30 per cent more money than a dealer for a bag of seed when he sends cash with order? If we ship to the dealer, we must extend credit, render invoice and have twice as much labor and expense handling the order than a cash order from the farmer and then wait possibly six months for our money. We will admit that nearly every mail order seed house conducts their business on the same plan as the retailer and charges a retail price. They reduce their sales by doing this and as they frequently handle field and grass seeds as a side line, do not get the volume or the big orders we are accustomed to handling.

Our experience has been that we can handle cash orders from the farmer at a wholesale price more satisfactorily and with less expense than the small order from the dealer. We are glad to give the farmer our lowest wholesale price and save him the profit that the dealer would charge. This is the reason our prices run from \$1.00 to \$3.00 per bushel lower on grass and field seeds than the local dealer or some of our competitors.

Being exclusively grass and field seed dealers, we are better prepared to handle the field seed orders and have lower prices and better quality so that our business has grown very rapidly. We back every pound of seed we sell with our guarantee and our laboratory test, while many of the small seed houses do not have laboratories and simply ask a higher price trying to make believe the quality is better as the price is higher.

Our Testing Laboratory a Real Service

We maintain a complete testing laboratory equipped with the most modern seed testing apparatus. This laboratory is in charge of an expert seed analyst whose services are at your disposal. We want you to feel free to ask us for any information you may want regarding any seed you sow. Our seed testing laboratory is a real service to our customers as well as to ourselves. Every lot of seed is tested before we buy it and every lot is again tested after recleaning before shipping. We guard our customers' interest wherever possible as your success with our seeds is the foundation of our success.

A few years ago any seed that came on the market was sold for seeding purposes regardless of the fact that only a small percentage might grow or that it contained certain noxious weeds. That day has passed as the state seed laws are very exacting and most states have some law regulating the selling of seeds. We are equipped to tag our shipments and every bag leaving our warehouse should carry a tag giving purity, germination and such other information as is required. We do find that many seed dealers are not giving this information and that many farmers sell their seed to their neighbors without cleaning or complying with the law.

If you wish to protect your farm from weeds buy only tested seed such as we offer and watch the tag on the bag as it is put there for your guidance and protection.

Shipping Tag Gives Purity and Germination

Our shipping department has instructions to place a tag on every bag of seed shipped showing the purity and germination. This tag is in itself a guarantee of fair dealing. You do not need to be a seed expert to purchase your seed from us. We are in position to furnish you with full information regarding your seed, and stand ready to back up any statements made regarding our seed by our Absolute Guarantee. If any additional information is wanted on any seed received from us, our analyst will gladly furnish it.

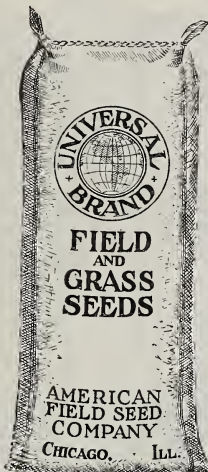
Always Refer to Our Green Price List for Prices

We as a rule do not price our seed in our catalog on account of fluctuating markets. In order to give our customers the advantage of the lowest prices at all times we issue a price list which is enclosed with the catalog quoting latest prices. A new Price List will be issued and mailed about the middle of each month throughout the season together with special bargain circular. If you want seed don't hesitate to write for latest price list and samples.

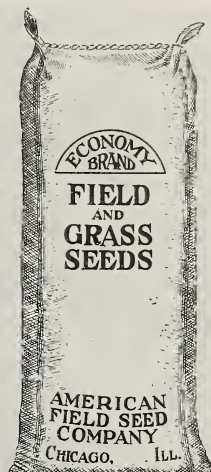
Recleaned and Graded According to Quality



**PINNACLE
BRAND**
Represents
the Highest
Quality
of the
Crop



**UNIVERSAL
BRAND**
A Good
Serviceable
Grade of
Seed
that will
Give You
Good Results



Our Grades of Grass Seed

Why Seed Is Graded

When buying only the best lots from the country producer, oftentimes some of these lots are not suitable for our Pinnacle Brand either owing to certain impurities or color and naturally are adapted to our Universal grade or Economy. In handling large quantities of seed it is necessary to offer more than one grade as all the seed we buy is not suitable for the best and again many of our customers do not wish the best and prefer to buy a little lower grade at a reduced price. It is our aim to have the best grade of seed that money will buy for those who wish only the best. We have other grades which are sold at their actual value. Where only one grade is offered, we sell only the best. However, in grass seeds we have four grades but are only offering the three best, as our fourth grade will not comply with the various seed laws and is only sold by sample.

Our Pinnacle Brand (Extra Fancy)

This is the best grade of seed that we handle, being the cream of the crop and we feel that we cannot recommend it too highly to you. This grade of seed is guaranteed to pass all state laws, and we feel that you will be well repaid for the extra expense of sowing it. If you want only the best, order Pinnacle grade.

Universal Brand (Fancy)

This is an exceptionally good grade of seed. It has been carefully recleaned, and many of the lots might be termed "extra fancy" by some, but we do not consider the lots of high enough quality to be sold under our Pinnacle Brand. Many of our customers sow this grade of seed, however, with equally good results.

Economy Brand

This is our third grade of seed. We offer this grade merely to meet competition. While it is good, serviceable seed, we do not recommend sowing it in preference to the better grades. It will not always pass the Illinois Seed Law, usually only lacking a fraction of one per cent, but as we want to comply with the law, we will not ship it within this state. This seed is good quality to sow on land to build up the soil and our customers who use it are well pleased with the quality.

Special Lots and Country Run Seed

We oftentimes have small lots of seed that are of very good quality that we can make you a very low price on. This seed has just been cleaned through a farm mill and many times is off color, but many of our customers sow it from year to year and secure good results. These lots are often purchased at a big sacrifice and are offered at a price that will move them quick. We expect to send you a circular with new price list about February 15th and another about the middle of March. Prices will be advancing so it will be necessary to get our new prices before you. Don't delay buying this year, as we are afraid your delays will prove costly. Watch our Special Monthly Circular for Big Bargains in Odd Lots.

Large Dealers in Grass Seed

We specialize in Grass and Field seeds and consequently sell much more of them than if our business was divided and our time taken up with details and annoyances which go along with the garden and flower seed business.

Now since we handle such a large volume, our buying powers are increased and we buy a large percentage of our seeds direct from the producing section. Proper buying is the secret of success. We believe we know the Grass and Field seed business well enough to be classed among the best buyers in the field. Our stocks are provided for at the time they move from the producers' hands and are put in shape as a rule in the fall and held in readiness for our spring trade. Our buying facilities and our favorable location put us in the lead on this class of seed.

This year we have bought our seed to unusually good advantage and have exceptionally heavy stock of new fresh seed of the finest quality. We are making our prices exceptionally attractive and will expect a big increase of business owing to this fact. We have the seed that you want and our prices are bound to meet your approval. Our qualities are guaranteed and our service cannot help but please.

Buy your grass seed from headquarters—Save Money—and get the best treatment the seed trade affords.

Get Our Free Samples Before You Buy

When you are in the market for seeds write us. We will send you identical samples of the seed that we will furnish you and quote you close prices on the same. All we ask is an opportunity to show you what wonderful values we can offer you. We want you to compare our prices and samples with what others are offering. Give us a chance to show you how we can save you money on your seed order is all we ask. We conscientiously believe that we can offer you greater value for less money than any other firm. We leave the matter entirely with you as to the value of the seed we ship you. If you do not feel, after receiving the seed, that it is worth more than you paid for it, return it to us and we refund your money. Could anything be more fair?

Early Buying Saves Money

We urge our customers to procure their seeds early in the season. You get better quality and at lower prices. Besides there is nothing so unsatisfactory as waiting for seeds when ready to plant. As soon as you receive our catalog begin to plan your order. Write us for samples and special prices on the seed you need. We will make it to your interest to buy your seed early, besides the satisfaction of knowing you have the best quality and can plant when you are ready. Let us hear from you now.

Crops Short—Markets Advancing

We anticipate a heavy demand for grass seeds of all kinds. We have provided ourselves with large stocks at much lower prices than now prevailing. Our prices should save our customers materially on their seed bills.



Medium Red Clover.

Medium Red or June Clover

**TRIFOLIUM
PRA TENSE**

This is the standard Clover on 90% of the farms in the world. It is probably the most important of the Clover family. It can be grown in most any section of the United States except in the arid or semi-arid sections. Medium Red or June Clover is one of the easiest crops to grow. It is usually seeded with small grain in the spring and usually produces a fair crop the same year. It can usually be used to better advantage in a crop rotation than the other Clovers and this in a measure accounts for its being used so extensively.

This variety of Clover is, without a doubt, the backbone of our agriculture today. It would indeed be a hard proposition, especially here in the Corn Belt, to farm without the aid of this wonderful legume. It is one of the main sources of nitrogen, especially throughout the Corn Belt, where the succeeding crop demands an abundance of nitrogen.

Medium Red Clover produces a very fine quality of hay. It cures quite readily and is high in feeding value. As a pasture crop it has no equal, where one only intends to pasture the land a short time and then put it into other crops. It builds up the land and produces an abundance of feed whether used for pasture or cut for hay. Timothy is usually sown with Medium Red Clover, and no other crop will give one the satisfaction that a nice Timothy and Clover pasture or meadow will.

Facts About Medium Red Clover

1. It produces large crops of the very best quality of hay.
2. It works better in the crop rotation than any other legume.
3. It not only adds nitrogen to the soil, but improves the physical condition.
4. It is one of the greatest pasture crops known.
5. A seed crop is often worth more than the value of the land.
6. The crop is the shortest it has been for many years. Seed is in big demand. Buy early your requirements.

The Clovers

Clover is probably the most widely grown of any of the legumes, and it has been styled the corner-stone of agriculture. It is used as a hay, pasture and soiling crop and often used as a green manure crop to be plowed under, and even where only the roots and stubble are plowed under it exerts a wonderful influence on the succeeding crop, for, by means of nitrogen fixing bacteria on its roots, it is able to gather the nitrogen from the air and store it in the soil in a form which can readily be utilized as plant food by the succeeding crop; for experience shows that from 30 to 50 per cent of fertility is in the roots and stubble and that is why grain crop following clover is often doubled in yield, and you can always raise more bushels of corn, wheat or oats after clover.

This year we look for an unprecedented demand for Clover seed. For the past four years there has not been a normal seeding on Clover, consequently there is today a larger acreage that should be seeded than ever before. The demand for seed cannot help but be large and we would not be surprised to see it larger than the supply. We have arranged for a big stock of the finest quality and are headquarters on high grade tested Clover seed. We want to hear from the buyers who are interested in Clover, for we are confident that we can save them money. Our favorable location and big stocks assembled should give us the inside track. Our special prices on large amounts will be of particular interest to Granges, Farmers' Unions and Club orders.

Never before in the history of the nation has it been as important to keep up the fertility of the soil as it is at present, for with land values as high as they are the only way it can be made to pay is to produce the biggest crop possible on every acre. In order to do this, it is absolutely necessary to sow Clover.

Another important fact to keep in mind in planning your crops for the next two years is that we have on hand in the United States a surplus of grain crops and a shortage of hay, pasture acreage and live stock. While we do not put ourselves up as a prophet, we feel that with conditions as they are at the present time, the wise farmer is the one that increases his grass crops and live stock, and he will then not only be producing the most profitable crops he can grow, but will at the same time be building up his farm.

We Are Large Handlers of Medium Red Clover

We handle enormous quantities of Medium Red Clover seed and rank up among the largest handlers of this crop in America. We are always in a position to quote you to advantage, and we feel sure that we can save you money on any Red Clover you may need. We are always glad to send you samples and quote you prices.

We find the crop of Red Clover very much smaller than the Government's estimate and with the tariff of 4 cents per pound on imported seed it would look like every pound of domestic seed would be in demand and a very high market may rule at the close of the season.

Club Together and Buy Your Clover Seed

Undoubtedly, some of your neighbors will be wanting Clover Seed as well as you. Talk the matter over with some of them the next time you see them and send in a big order and we will make you a very close price, for it doesn't cost us any more to handle a large order than a small one. We can mark the seed for each one of you so there will be no trouble in making distribution at destination, and the money saved on freight by having it all shipped to one man will more than pay for the trouble.

Think this matter over and send in a club order. We make a specialty of handling these club orders and know that you will be well pleased with the money you can save.

A Word About Price

The price of Red Clover Seed cannot be fixed definitely. Clover like many other seeds is constantly fluctuating in price. On this account we prefer to make you special quotations by letter. Always write us for samples and prices before buying. We are very large handlers of this kind of seed and are often able to give you an inside price.

Our Pinnacle Brand represents the very highest quality of seed, but if you desire a cheaper grade we have it and can save you money on every purchase.

We furnish you a guarantee with every bushel of Clover seed that we send out. Every lot is guaranteed to be satisfactory to you in every way. Test it in any way you care to and if it isn't right, we make it right. We are here to please you. Send us an order and be convinced of the big values we are offering.

Mammoth Red Clover

This variety of Clover is also called Sapling or Pea Vine Clover. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and produces an abundance of forage.

Mammoth Clover is grown quite extensively throughout the Northern and Eastern States. Because of the fact that it ripens somewhat later than Medium Red Clover, many prefer it when Clover is grown in connection with Timothy, as the two crops ripen about the same time.

Mammoth Clover is without a doubt one of the greatest fertilizers grown. It is very hardy and produces an enormous tonnage, and its quick, hardy growing characteristics make it especially desirable for pasture. In the northern part of the United States where they can grow only one crop of Clover during the season, it is very popular.

It is the great crop that not only brings in an enormous revenue but builds up run down farms in a remarkably short time. This crop is especially suitable for growing on very thin land when a strong vigorous growing Clover that will add a large amount of humus to the soil is desired. It is claimed for it that it is more hardy than the Medium Red Clover and that it will succeed where the other clovers will fail. See green price list for prices.

Crimson Giant or Incarnate Clover

The importance of this wonderful Annual Clover is becoming more and more realized each year. It is especially desirable as a green manure crop, and because of its fertilizing qualities is used extensively throughout the South.

This crop, while it grows luxuriantly on the rich, fertile, loam soils, fulfills its real mission where grown on the light poorer soils, as it will thrive on soil too poor for growing Red Clover successfully. When grown for fertilizing purposes this Clover is usually sown in the fall, used for a cover crop during the winter and plowed under the following spring. Plowing under a good crop of this Clover is equivalent to 20 tons of stable manure, and is the cheapest source of nitrogen known. It has been the means of placing thousands of acres of poor land upon a profitable basis.

Feeding Value. This crop when properly cut for hay is superior to even Red Clover, being richer in protein. It is especially valuable for silage purposes, is especially relished by dairy stock, and the enormous yields of silage which it produces per acre makes it a crop which is of great value to the dairy farmer. Write for samples and prices.

Lespedeza or Japan Clover

Lespedeza Stata

This plant, which was accidentally introduced into the United States about 60 years ago, has now spread all over the Southern States and into Kansas and Pennsylvania. It is highly esteemed as a constituent of pastures, and in some sections grows so luxuriantly that splendid crops of hay are cut. It sometimes grows to a height of 24 to 30 inches. Where the stand is very thin the plants have a prostrate habit, but where it is thick they grow upright. Many times yields of hay exceeding two tons per acre are secured, and in exceptional cases three or even four tons.

Under conditions where Lespedeza is adapted it is proving to be a crop of exceptional merit. As the true merits of the crop become more widely known its popularity increases. It takes practically the same growing season as Cow Peas and Soy Beans. It grows on all types of soil and furnishes forage on barren, gravelly wastes where no other crop will grow. It will withstand any amount of grazing and is very similar in feeding value to Alfalfa.



A Heavy Crop of Mammoth Clover—See Letter Below.

Lespedeza is a very valuable crop for growing in combination with Red Top or Bermuda Grass, and the experience of farmers and the result of experiments have developed many different methods by which the crop can be grown with wonderful success. See green price list for prices.

White or Dutch Clover

This variety of Clover is a great favorite in lawn or pasture mixtures, and is usually sown in combination with Blue Grass. It is a low growing, shallow rooted variety, and its chemical analysis shows it to be much richer in protein than any other Clover. The seed is very small and high in price, which has in a measure kept it from being more generally sown. Price, postpaid, 1 lb. 75c; 5 lbs., \$3.25. See Green Price List for larger amounts.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Clover makes its best growth on rich, fertile, well drained limestone soil, but will flourish on most any soil where there is sufficient rain fall, if the seed is inoculated; for Clover will grow and flourish in a soil that is low in nitrogen as long as there is a sufficient supply of bacteria to start the plants until they have an opportunity to develop tubercles on the roots for the purpose of gathering nitrogen from the air and storing it in the soil.

PREPARATION OF SEED BED—Clover is quite often seeded in the spring on winter grain, in which case no special preparation of the seed bed is necessary, as the frost usually checks the ground sufficient to form a covering for the seed. When sown with a spring grain crop, no special preparation of the ground is needed except that given the land for the grain crop, but the seed bed should be fine and rather firm in either case to guarantee prompt germination.

SEEDING—Clover is often a failure because it is not planted deep enough to secure proper moisture conditions. On clay soils it should be planted one inch deep, while on light sandy soils it should be planted one and one-half to two inches deep. It may be seeded in the autumn about six weeks before frost or in the early spring. Many follow the practice of sowing Clover on the snow in the early spring. Very good results have also been obtained by sowing on the ground after the snow has melted and while the ground is still freezing and thawing.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to the amount of seed to sow, but we have always followed the practice of putting on six quarts, and I believe we have every reason to feel proud of our past success in securing successful stands.

MAMMOTH CLOVER MOST SATISFACTORY.

Edgerton, Wis., Jan. 26, 1923.

Gentlemen:

I have used your seeds for the last two years. At present I have 30 acres of Mammoth Clover sown from your Pinnacle Brand and it is looking fine at this writing; seed of which I bought of you last winter. Sample sent me recently of Pinnacle Brand Mammoth Clover is very fine.

Am enclosing order for some of it with other seeds, hoping it will be as satisfactory as I purchased of you last year.

Respectfully,

WM. F. GARDINER.



Alsyke Produces Wonderful Crops of the Very Finest Hay.

Alsyke - Trifolium Hybridum

This wonderful Clover is becoming very popular throughout a vast area of the country. It will grow successfully over a wider range of soil and climates than any of the other Clovers. While it is especially adapted to cool, moist climates, it is capable of adapting itself to many adverse conditions and is very popular for growing on soil slightly acid where no other Clover can be grown.

Alsyke is a perennial, and because of this characteristic is especially valuable for growing on land where one wishes to secure a permanent pasture or meadow. Because of its not being susceptible to heaving and winter killing it is a very valuable crop to grow where climatic conditions make it hard to grow other Clovers.

With Other Grasses

Alsyke when grown in combination with grasses makes one of the best combinations either for hay or pasture that can be grown. It is a perennial the same as most grasses, and this feature is especially commendable for growing it in combination with grasses. Timothy and Alsyke produce one of the best crops that can be grown for hay or pasture. It not only forms a thick bottom, thereby increasing the yield, but being a legume it greatly increases the feeding value of the crop.

We handle a mixture of Alsyke and Timothy that has been grown together, and as we are unable to separate it, we can make a very low price on this seed. Write us for special prices on Alsyke before buying your seed, as the market fluctuates considerably and we are unable to make you a firm price at this time, but when you are ready to buy just drop us a line and we will quote you firm prices, together with samples of the identical lots which we are offering you, thereby enabling you to see just what you are buying.

Alsyke Very Valuable for Growing on Wet Land

Alsyke is especially valuable in reclaiming wet lands, and will produce a wonderful crop where nothing but swamp weeds formerly grew. It is not injured by over-flowing, providing water does not stand upon it for too great a length of time, and it has been found to be of great importance in reclaiming districts through which drainage canals have been constructed, as it seems to be especially adapted to the low lying soil, and materially aids in getting such tracts of land in shape for future cultivation.

Alsyke Rich in Feeding Value

Alsyke produces the very finest quality of hay or pasture that is very rich in feeding value, especially so in protein.

From every source comes nothing but words of praise for this wonderful crop, and reports of its heavy yields. Alsyke is preferable to other Clovers for growing in combination with Timothy and other grasses, because of the fact that it does not grow so coarse and produces a finer quality of hay.

The Value of Alsyke Not Fully Realized

Only within the last few years has the real value of Alsyke begun to be appreciated. It has enabled thousands of farmers to grow Clover who could not do so before because of the acidity of their soil. Because of the fact that this crop has made it possible to grow Clover on this land it has been worth thousands of dollars to the American farmer. Teamsters and others have come to appreciate the value of Alsyke within the last few years, and today Timothy mixed with Alsyke commands the very highest prices on the market.

Alsyke Valuable as a Seed Crop

Alsyke is one of the most valuable crops that can be grown for a seed crop. It seeds very heavily and the setting of the seed is not as susceptible to weather conditions as other Clovers. Alsyke not only produces a very heavy crop of seed, but the seed usually commands a very fair price. We do not know of any way by which you can make money any easier than by growing a crop of Alsyke for seed. It is easily harvested and easily threshed. **Grow Alsyke for Seed.** It will make you more money than any crop you can grow.

We Can Save You Money on Alsyke

We are in a position at all times to save you money on Alsyke. Handling large quantities of this seed as we do enables us to make a big saving for you on Alsyke, as we are in close touch with conditions in the Alsyke growing sections and can at all times give you the very best that the market affords. This year prices are low and our stocks are large and we have the best values in this seed. Much more Alsyke should be used. The seed is smaller in size and 5 to 6 pounds makes a good seeding. One bushel of Alsyke will sow as far as a bushel and a half of Red Clover, and with the price considerably lower this season, we expect a heavy demand. We have some extra fine bargains in Alsyke Clover. Write us at any time for special quotations on Alsyke.

Price—See Green Price List for latest quotations.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Alsyke prefers a rather cool, moist soil, but can be grown on most any soil where any crops will grow.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—No special preparation of the seed bed is needed, and all that is necessary is to give the seed a light covering.

SEEDING—Alsyke should be seeded at about the rate of 1 bushel to 3 acres, and the best results are obtained by sowing in connection with a light seeding of small grain.

HARVESTING—The method of harvesting depends upon to what use you wish to put the crop, as it may be pastured, cut for seed or for hay. If cut for seed a common mower with a bunching attachment is the most practical method, and when cut for hay it is handled the same as any other hay crop.

Grow the Great Money Crop Alfalfa



Pinnacle Alfalfa Produces Large Crops.

"Alfalfa—crop of most wondrous power,
Growing luxuriantly through drought and shower;
Taking from earth and air, wealth untold,
Building for the tiller, treasures of gold."

Probably no other crop in the history of the nation has been the means of extending agricultural development over as wide an area or to as great an extent as Alfalfa. From the arid West to the humid sections of the Corn Belt, it is making it possible to grow upon the farm a greater number of cattle, hogs, horses, and sheep than was ever possible before Alfalfa entered the realm of the live stock farmer.

Success With Alfalfa Depends to a Great Extent Upon the Grower

Alfalfa is an easy crop to grow if proper precautions are taken, but it is absolutely necessary to sow only the best seed obtainable to secure the best results in growing Alfalfa. The reason for this is, no one should use seed from a more temperate climate than that in which he wishes to grow his crop, for no one feature is so essential as to secure good, hardy seed stock. Alfalfa is no longer an experiment; it is a reality. But still numerous farmers persist in experimenting with it—that is, they try to grow it by using a cheap grade of seed, by not preparing the seed bed, by not inoculating, and by sowing it upon sour soil without the use of limestone; and any one of the four mentioned conditions is enough to keep one from securing a stand of Alfalfa. While as a matter of fact, Alfalfa can be grown in every state in the Union, and in 99 per cent of the counties, and on 99 per cent of the farms. This is not a "wildcat" statement, but a truth based on actual statistics, so do not hesitate about attempting to grow this great crop, because some one in the neighborhood has tried and failed, for you cannot afford to be without it upon your farm. It will be worth double to you what any other crop has been that you have grown, and we will venture the assertion that if you will follow the simple directions set forth in this Guide for securing a stand that you will not be disappointed.

Grow the Great Money Crop

Don't miss the opportunity to produce two tons of high-priced feed stuff where only one grew before. While Alfalfa growing is only in its infancy in the Northern and Eastern States, the farmers are beginning to appreciate the wonderful possibilities of this great crop, as indicated by the enormous increase in sales of **Recleaned Alfalfa Seed**, showing that Alfalfa is being sown in the North and East upon the most prosperous farms in those sections.

Get in line, get some of the seed of this great revenue producer. Don't let your neighbor grow better and bigger crops than you do simply because he grows this great legume, and after harvesting twice as much hay per acre as he could from any other crop he has his land in such a state of productivity that he can grow twice the number of bushels per acre that than you can.

Be progressive. This is the age of brains; don't try to squeeze out a bare existence by plodding along the same old rut year after year. Take advantage of the possibilities of doubling your income by growing this great money crop.

What Alfalfa Will Do—What It Is Worth

Alfalfa can be grown in every State in the Union.
In money value Alfalfa is worth 45 per cent more than Clover and 60 per cent more than Timothy.
Alfalfa produces from 3 to 7 tons of hay per acre.
It will grow 3 to 5 crops a year.
Furnishes more feed per acre than any other forage.
One acre will pasture 20 pigs for six months.
Two acres will feed ten milch cows by soiling.
Three lbs. a day make a full feed for fattening lambs.
Five pounds make a full feed for fattening sheep.
Thirty-five pounds make a full feed for fattening steers.
Sheep fed on Alfalfa will gain from 8 to 15 pounds in 75 days and will double with small grain ration added.

Fed to dairy cows it maintains the flow of milk. Chopped fine with corn meal you have a mixture equal to more than the original corn meal.

The cost of maintenance is smaller with Alfalfa than with other forage crops.

Alfalfa not only enriches the soil but its long roots penetrate far down and act as a subsoiler.

Alfalfa Gaining Favor in the Eastern States

It was formerly thought that Alfalfa was adapted only to sections of the West, but it is today being grown in practically every state in the Union and is proving of great value wherever grown. Alfalfa will undoubtedly produce more feed upon an acre than any crop that can be grown. The returns that an acre of good Alfalfa will bring exceed that of any other crop. In sections of the country where a large amount of feed must be grown upon an acre Alfalfa can be depended upon, and if you are not growing it and wish to produce more upon an acre than you have ever grown before, sow Alfalfa.

Alfalfa now has an acreage greater than that of any other legume or grass cut for hay, and not grown in combination with another. It occupies 21.1 per cent of the total tame hay acreage in the United States. There are sections where it was practically unknown fifteen years ago and where today one can find but little other forage growing.

Alfalfa is not a difficult crop to grow when proper precautions are taken. One of the chief factors to consider is the source and reliability of the seed. It is absolutely necessary to sow only the best seed obtainable to secure the best results in growing Alfalfa. A cheap grade of seed will be apt to bring a cheap return. Good seed with proper inoculation, sown in a good seed bed where the soil is sweet, means the greatest return possible from a forage crop.

Use Inoculation when sowing Alfalfa.

Hardy Northern Grown Alfalfa Seed



Examining Alfalfa which has been Inoculated—Splendid Growth.

We have made a careful study of the Alfalfa plant, and have found that many of the failures were caused by sowing seed not suitable for the particular locality. The Southern grown seed will not produce satisfactory results in the Northern and Eastern States, and on this account we handle but Northern grown seed, and are always in a position to save you money on the very best Northern grown seeds that can be secured. We make a specialty of the Northwestern and Dakota grown seed, and being in close touch with the best growers in these sections it enables us to take good care of you on anything in the Alfalfa seed line. We have Alfalfa seed suitable for growing in any climate and our prices are always right.

Why We Can Make You the Best Price on Hardy Varieties

You will note in comparing our prices with those of other dealers that our prices on Hardy Strains of Alfalfa are quite a little below the prices asked by other dealers. The reason for this is simply that when you buy from us you are saving two or three middlemen's profits. We furnish you your seed direct from the growers. Before it is shipped from the Northwest our men inspect it. It comes direct to our big cleaning plant here in Chicago, where it is carefully cleaned, graded, and shipped direct to you. All lost motion is taken out of the transaction when you buy your seeds from us. There is one small handling profit and that is all. Whether you buy a bag or a carload, you get the advantage of our economical buying operations that save you money.

Don't fail to secure our latest quotations and our samples that we are always glad to send you, before buying your Alfalfa seed.

Common or American Alfalfa

The most popular variety of Alfalfa is the Common Northwestern Alfalfa. The best seed of this variety is produced in the high, dry altitudes of Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Idaho. This plant has transformed the black and barren prairies of the West into some of the most productive farms in the United States. What it has done for these farmers in the West, it will accomplish for you, and if you are not growing alfalfa at the present time, we would certainly urge you to start doing so at once.

Our regular grades of Alfalfa are made up from dry-land Alfalfa, usually from Nebraska. This seed is exceptionally hardy and is always in demand and well suited to the general requirements of the Alfalfa growers. If you are not disposed to go into the higher priced seed, there is no more satisfactory or more widely used Alfalfa than our regular grades of Northwestern seed.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Irrigated Seed Not Suitable for Our Conditions

The Alfalfa seed that is grown on irrigated land is not so suitable for sowing here in the Corn Belt. It does not produce the strong, healthy, vigorous plants that the dry land seed does, and on this account we want to caution against using the irrigated seed. We have on hand a nice lot of dry land Northwestern grown Alfalfa that we feel sure will give you the very best satisfaction and we feel that we cannot recommend it too highly to you.

Dakota Grown Alfalfa

In that section of South Dakota lying west of the Missouri River is the home of the hardy dry land strains of Alfalfa. In this section is produced the hardest Alfalfa seed in the United States. The severe winters to which these fields of Alfalfa have been subjected for years have changed the entire root system of the plants until you no longer have the one main tap root that so often breaks during the freezing and thawing of the winter months and causes winter-killing. Instead you have a branching root system that enables the plants to resist heaving and prevent winter-killing.

In our Dakota Grown Seed that we are offering you are getting seed that will produce plants with this characteristic, and seed that will produce a field of Alfalfa that will withstand the winters of any climate. This seed, we feel, is the cheapest Alfalfa insurance that you can buy.

Costs More—Worth It

This fancy, hardy, Dakota Grown Seed will cost you a little more money than other seed, but we believe that it is worth it. Our past experience has proven beyond a doubt that this seed will withstand the winters anywhere in the United States and in many portions of Canada.

We feel that in offering you this Hardy Dakota Grown Seed that we are offering you Alfalfa that can be relied upon to produce a crop.

We Make a Specialty of Dakota Grown Seed

We are very large handlers of Dakota grown seed. We always try to buy this seed direct from the growers. We send an Alfalfa seed specialist who knows qualities to look after this buying. The wonderful success we have made in supplying the true Dakota grown seed has been largely due to our careful buying and our customers have found our seed most satisfactory.

We buy those varieties of Alfalfa direct from the grower, and then we know just what we are furnishing you. We are in a position to furnish you the most reliable Alfalfa seed upon the market, and to furnish it to you at a price that will save you money.

Sow Alfalfa This Spring

There will be more Alfalfa seeded this spring than ever before. High grade Alfalfa can be sold for less money than the best Clover and an acre of Alfalfa is twice as valuable. The best farmers are fast awakening to this fact and are using Alfalfa in place of Clover seed and the demand for Alfalfa last year exceeded our fondest expectations. Our preaching of the use of Alfalfa in place of Clover and Timothy has produced fruit. Many carloads of Alfalfa seed are now sold not only in Wisconsin, Illinois and Michigan, but in every eastern state. The Eastern farmers are now sowing Alfalfa seed freely the same as their Western brothers. This spring we want everyone who is considering the sowing of grass seed to consider the advisability of using Alfalfa. Every acre of Alfalfa on your farm increases the value of the farm and is capable of producing a crop worth from \$50 to \$60 per acre. Sow Alfalfa this spring if you want to make a success of farming or dairying. It is the greatest money crop that we can offer. We want thousands of our customers to order Alfalfa instead of other grasses. Our prices are bed-rock and we have the high quality of seed that is bound to be a success.

Hardest Types of Alfalfa Known

Grimm Alfalfa

Resists Winter Blasts and Summer Droughts

This variety is considered the hardest species of the Alfalfa family. The secret of its success where others fail seems to be due to its more branching or lateral root system. This characteristic makes it less susceptible to heaving caused by frequent thawing and freezing where the ground is bare of snow.

Grimm Alfalfa gets its name from Wendelin Grimm of Carver County, Minnesota, who introduced it over thirty years ago. It has since been grown extensively in Southeastern Montana and Western South Dakota, where the most extreme conditions of heat, cold, and drought exist, the thermometer often registering over 100 degrees in summer and 40 to 50 below zero in winter. Being grown under such adverse circumstances has made it hardy enough to withstand the most adverse weather conditions.

This Variety Makes It Possible to Grow Alfalfa No Matter Where You Live

No matter in what part of the United States or Canada you are situated, you can grow Grimm Alfalfa. It's the variety that never disappoints. It always makes a crop. No re-seeding to be done. The older it is the better it gets. It has been grown for years under the most adverse conditions and it never winter-kills. It's the variety that will insure your alfalfa field against any kind of weather conditions.

Our seed is grown in the Black Hills district where the plants are often subjected to 40 to 50 degrees below zero with very little snow for protection. Alfalfa that will thrive there will certainly do so anywhere else that it may be sown.

Our Grimm Alfalfa Equal to the Best

We are specializing on Alfalfa and are giving particular attention to the Grimm variety. Our men who have been in the Dakotas are very enthusiastic about the value and desirability of Grimm Alfalfa. They know from experience that it is harder, a heavier yielder and that a field of Grimm will stand pasturing and much more abuse than the common. Many fields of Grimm Alfalfa have produced abundantly for thirty and forty years. Our seed comes from the fields of the hardest type and from the best producing sections. We have the utmost confidence in the seed we are now offering. We can supply you with affidavits from the growers and you can depend upon our stocks being the true Grimm and reliable in every way. We only handle one grade, which is the best and represented in our Pinnacle Brand.

See Green Price List for Prices.

Liscomb

This variety of Alfalfa secures its name from G. W. Liscomb, who first sowed it some thirty-five years ago in Eastern Montana. The old field still exists, and yields a splendid crop of seed each year.

The Liscomb Alfalfa belongs to the group known as Media. Associated with this variety in this group are the hardest varieties of Alfalfa that we have. The chief characteristics of this group are:

- 1st. The more branching root system.
- 2nd. The receding crown.
- 3rd. The variegated flower.

Oftentimes the crowns on the group of Media or hardy strains of Alfalfa are 3 to 4 inches below the ground. The flowers of the alfalfa belonging to these groups are variegated and range from a greenish-white to a deep maroon, while the flowers of the ordinary alfalfa are blue in color.

This seed is grown for us in the Black Hills of South Dakota and in Montana. It is the very hardest strain of alfalfa that you can buy. Don't take the chance of having your alfalfa freeze out, but buy this hardy Northern grown seed and be sure of having plenty of alfalfa.

See Green List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

Soil. Alfalfa is very particular about the soil required for its best development; in fact, more failures in securing a stand can be attributed to not paying attention to the requirements necessary in placing the soil in condition to grow Alfalfa than upon any other one thing. The soil for the production of Alfalfa must be well drained. Good drainage and ground limestone, together with proper inoculation and pure seed seem to be the chief pre-requisites for successful Alfalfa culture.

Preparation of the Seed Bed. The seed bed in this section should be plowed as early as possible for fall sowing, or better yet, summer fallowed; it should be worked into a fine state of cultivation and should be well settled. More Alfalfa each year is seeded in the spring, sowing it with a nurse crop the same as Clover.

Seed and Seeding. Get good, pure, unadulterated seed. It is not only necessary that the seed should be strong in germinating qualities but should be free from noxious weeds, and be of a variety the seed stock of which is grown in such a locality as it will meet the requirements of the section in which you wish to grow the crop. The seed should also be inoculated in order to secure a strong, vigorous growth of young plants, and although Alfalfa will thrive in many sections without inoculation, the extra growth secured from inoculation always many times more than repays one for the extra cost. It should be sown at the rate of from 12 to 15 pounds per acre. The time depends upon the latitude, season, and condition of the land. In some sections it is sown as early as March, but more is sown in April and May.

Harvesting. The time of harvesting will depend upon whether the crop is to be cut for hay or seed. In cutting the Alfalfa for hay the best time to start the mower is just as the young shoots of the second crop are commencing to start.



Prof. N. E. Hansen With One Single Plant of Cossack Alfalfa.

Cossack the Hardest Yielding Strain of Alfalfa Known

This wonderful strain of Alfalfa was imported into the United States by Dr. N. E. Hansen, Vice-Director of the South Dakota Experiment Station and conceded by all to be one of the foremost Alfalfa experts in the United States. Dr. Hansen discovered this variety of Alfalfa in the dry arid Russian Steppes when 40 and 50 degrees below zero was not at all uncommon. This variety is so hardy that in one field of 40 acres in Western South Dakota, which has been carefully checked up, they have found not a single plant winter killed.

Some Astounding Facts Regarding Cossack Alfalfa

1. A single plant has been known to weigh eight (8) pounds.
2. A single plant has grown the height of a man.
3. A single plant produces 1,000 shoots.
4. It will increase the yield of hay from one and one-half to two tons per acre.
5. It is so hardy that it is an impossibility for it to heave out or winter kill.

Cossack Alfalfa Cheaper in Price

This year we can offer Cossack Alfalfa at a greatly reduced price and we expect to double our sales on this new popular variety. Heretofore the price has been too high and the Cossack variety has not been grown extensively. It, however, is most popular wherever grown as it is the hardest type and the heaviest producing strain of Alfalfa yet offered. By using half the quantity of seed as of the common, a crop can be produced that will practically double the yield. The saving in the quantity of seed used and the heavier production places the Cossack Alfalfa in front rank. We have a splendid supply of the highest quality seed and can take the best of care of our customers who are interested in something better than is commonly offered in Alfalfa.

Hubam Clover---The New Discovery

The Great Annual White Sweet Clover---Wonderful Success



Hubam, the Sensational New Crop.

The discovery of Hubam, the Sensational Annual White Sweet Clover is becoming recognized as one of the world's great agricultural achievements. No crop has ever gained such favorable recognition in so short a time as has this one. Many leading agriculturists believe it will revolutionize the crop rotation and producing power of the soil.

Hubam is an Annual. It reaches its full maturity in from 3 to 7 months from the time of planting. On account of its being an Annual it saves one year in the crop rotation, as a crop can be harvested the same year after planting. This clover is practically identical with the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover. It has the same habits and characteristics.

Hubam a Big Money Crop

There is going to be enormous demand for this seed for the next few years, and we know of no other crop that will make you the money that growing Hubam will. One seed grower sold \$6,000 worth of seed from a single acre. While seed will not sell for the high prices it has in the past, we feel that the demand that exists will keep prices high for several years.

We would urge you to get a stock of this seed this year and plant a large acreage. This wonderful crop is indorsed by practically every county agent, Agricultural College and Farm Paper in the country. Grow the crop that is being advertised and secure the benefits of this publicity.

Hubam an Easy Crop to Grow

Hubam can be grown on practically any soil. It is much easier to get a stand of than Clover. Due to the fact that the crop matures the same season you take no chances with it winter killing, but are sure of a crop. Hubam, like the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover, will withstand more dry weather than any other Clover.

Supply of Hubam Seed Very Small

The demand for Hubam Seed is very heavy and the supply is limited, as there are only a few thousand acres being grown this year. There will not be half enough seed to supply the demand, so if you decide to grow Hubam seed send us your order as early as possible, so you will not be disappointed in getting

your seed supply. We have a carload of this seed and that may be all we will be able to get, so when this seed is gone we will have to either buy more at a higher price or wait until another crop. Our advice is place your order now for Hubam seed while we can furnish you contract grown seed.

Scarifying the Seed Very Important

Sow nothing but Scarified Hubam. Be sure that the seed you sow has been Scarified. Hubam, like the Biennial White Blossom Sweet Clover, will not germinate unless the seed has been scarified. This increases the germination qualities of the seed from 40 to 60 per cent, and nothing pays better than having your seed Scarified. Hubam is too expensive to take any chances on your seed supply, and as our seed is grown by one of the most reliable growers in the business, we know that it is pure and will give satisfactory results.

Growing the Crop

Hubam is handled in much the same way as any other Clover crop. This, of course, depends upon the use you wish to make of the crop. If you are growing it for seed, sow it in drills and cultivate or sow in broadcast. While drilling entails more expense than broadcasting, the increased production of seed that you secure pays many times over for the extra expense. When the crop is handled in this way, 2 to 3 pounds of seed is sufficient for an acre. Sow 8 to 12 pounds broadcast for pasture or hay crop in the same way as you would sow Red Clover.

Catechism on Hubam

- Q. What kinds of soils are adapted to Hubam?
 A. Hubam will grow on almost any soil that is not sour. Poor clay hills, worn out pastures, and steep washy slopes all grow Hubam.
- Q. Must the land be tilled?
 A. Hubam is more tolerant to poor drainage, overflow and seepage than any other clover.
- Q. How much rainfall is necessary?
 A. It will grow when the rainfall is very light, and at the same time will make a crop in places too wet for Alfalfa. It requires as much moisture as clover to germinate, but after starting requires much less moisture.
- Q. Does Hubam make much pasture, and do stock like it?
 A. Hubam makes good pasture. Stock soon acquire a taste for it, and prefer it to clover after they become accustomed to it.
- Q. Does it yield the same amount of hay as other clover?
 A. No. It yields more.
- Q. Does it pay as a seed crop?
 A. It pays better than any other crop. One grower produced \$6,000 worth of seed on one acre.
- Q. How about Hubam for Silage.
 A. Hubam, when mixed with corn in equal proportions, makes the best silage that we know of.
- Q. How much nitrogen will the crop store in the soil?
 A. When inoculated, it will gather as much as 195 pounds per acre, which, when bought in the form of commercial fertilizer, would cost around \$50.00 per acre.

Grow Hubam for Biggest Profits



Stock of All Kinds do Exceptionally Well on Hubam Pasture.

Now Is the Time to Grow Hubam

There is going to be an enormous demand for Hubam seed this year as the crop is past the experimental stage and is now recognized as the greatest profit producer that can be planted. It will bring large returns when used as a hay crop, as it produces an immense amount of the best kind of feed, also equally as profitable when used for pasture and its worth as a fertilizer is unsurpassed. Many will grow it for seed purposes and this will bring the largest cash returns. It produces seed abundantly, yielding from 500 to 1000 lbs to the acre.

The demand for seed will be larger each year as the crop becomes better known and we are urging our friends to grow a large acreage of Hubam, so as to be able to harvest part of their crop for seed. It will prove a big moneymaker and now is the best time to start. Our prices on seed are low and you can raise Hubam seed cheaper than Alfalfa or Red Clover as it makes a full crop the first year.

Quality of Seed Important

We pride ourselves on the quality of Hubam that we sell. Our seed is the genuine stock, grown by one of the most reliable growers in the United States, and is not only guaranteed by us, but an affidavit from the grower is furnished with each shipment. Our seed tests extra high for purity and germination and is about the finest quality ever offered to the public.

It is quite probable that some dealers will be asking double our price for seed, claiming it to be superior in some way. Do not be misled. Get samples of our seed with purity and germination test and compare the quality with the best seed obtainable and see if our stock does not compare favorably with any seed on the market regardless of price.

We are reliable and furnish you with papers covering the seed shipped and believe the seed we will supply to be equal to any stock.

Why Our Prices Are Low

We have arranged for a big stock and have more than a carload of seed available bought at a low cash price that makes it possible for us to sell our seed at a much lower price than we thought possible before obtaining this big round lot. We have since tried to obtain more seed of the same high quality but have been unsuccessful. When this lot is gone and we have to pay more money for seed, we will likewise raise our price and charge more money for it.

It is our opinion that early buying this year will save the seed buyer considerable money. You certainly will have your Hubam bought right, if you take advantage of the low prices we are quoting.

Who Should Plant Hubam

We think so well of Hubam that we believe there is a place for it on every farm. We do not think an acre of small grain should be seeded without sowing some legume crop with it. If you want to sow Red Clover or the Biennial Sweet Clover, well and good. However, if you want pasture in the fall, sow Hubam with your small grain and after the grain is removed, pasture same until late in the fall or cut a full crop of hay or a seed crop.

Another thing you can do is to plow the crop under and fertilize your soil even if you wish to again sow winter wheat. If you intend to plant corn the following year, a crop plowed under will increase your yield from 10 to 20 bushels per acre, making it a most profitable crop.

The only cost of growing this crop with your small grain is the seed which can be secured at a cost of from \$2.00 to \$2.75 per acre. The seed is now cheap enough so it can be used extensively and should be sowed freely on every available acre, thus raising two crops the same year and building up the land while doing so.

Price, postpaid, ¼ lb., 25c; ½ lb., 35c; 1 lb., 60c; 5 lbs., \$2.50; 10 lbs., \$4.50. Collect prices see Green Price List. Much lower.

WHAT GROWERS THINK OF HUBAM.

The Desert Shall Blossom Like a Rose.

The statement in the Bible that the desert shall blossom like a rose looks as if it is going to come true and it looks as if this new clover is going to help fulfil the prophecy.

ANDRES HALLUM, Minn.

HAVE TRIED EVERYTHING—HUBAM FAR AHEAD OF THEM ALL.

I have tried out every crop that I ever heard of for building up worn-out soil here, and I believe the Hubam Clover is far ahead of them all. I am sure the new clover will be a big success here as it can be planted with fall or spring wheat.

J. M. HLEMER, Neb.

WILL TAKE THE PLACE OF OTHER LEGUMES.

Alfalfa is the main legume sown for hay here. I do not think Hubam will ever take the place of Alfalfa, but I do believe it will take the place of the other legumes on account of its more rapid growth.

R. F. ROGGENBASH, Neb.

Sweet Clover—The Profitable Crop



The Great Soil Renovator for Waste Land and Run Down Farms

Probably no other crop has sprung into prominence or gained in favor as a cultivated crop so rapidly as has Sweet Clover, and it has not only become one of the most valuable hay and pasture crops, but its value for soil improvement is without an equal. Sweet Clover makes a strong, vigorous growth, and is one of the most hardy plants of the Clover family. It will make a crop for you on land where nothing else will grow.

Until recently Sweet Clover was a despised roadside weed—now it is next to alfalfa in popularity and favor, especially as a pasture and soil-building crop. It is safe to say that the “finding” of Sweet Clover will make an epoch in farming, especially as a pasture for livestock. For many reasons it is particularly adapted to this region. It will grow when and where nothing else will — on dry, hard gumbo, wet, alkali, stony, sandy or any other kind of soil. If you have not tried sweet clover it may be just what you want.

Many are of the opinion that sweet clover sown on the quack grass or thistle fields and heavily pastured and mowed will be found a practical and profitable means of overcoming the loss caused by these pests. The sweet clover will build up the soil and enable other crops at least to do much better. It is worth a try.

Sweet Clover a Big Asset to Any Farm

We know of no crop that will add the same amount of value to a farm that a crop of Sweet Clover will. It can be utilized as a feed for all kinds of stock. It contains a relatively high percentage of protein, thus making it a source of the most valuable constituent of feeds needed for growing stock and for the production of milk.

Unlike many legumes Sweet Clover will make a good growth on soils too depleted in humus for profitable crop production. In addition to its ability to grow and produce a quantity of forage on such soils, it will add much humus to them. The extensive root systems do much toward breaking up the subsoil providing better aeration and drainage. This is one of the reasons why Sweet Clover benefits land so much more than other legumes. These root systems soon decay after the plant is two years old providing better drainage and adding large quantities of humus to the soil.

The ability of Sweet Clover to reclaim abandoned run-down land cannot be equalled. Many farms that were so depleted in nitrogen and humus by continuous cropping with non-leguminous crops that they were abandoned have been brought back in a remarkably short time to productive farms.

In those sections where the soils are low in humus, it is to be strongly recommended that Sweet Clover be grown for green manure. This method of building up the land is being practiced in many sections with excellent results.

Sweet Clover the Greatest Soil Builder Known

On account of the extreme root development of the Sweet Clover, enormous quantities of plant food are added to your soil from the root system alone; and it has been estimated that about twenty tons of green manure is secured from

the root system of a Sweet Clover crop. Sweet Clover is one of the greatest cover crops ever grown, as it not only prevents the soil from gully and washing, but it takes up large quantities of potassium and phosphorus which would leak out of the soil during the winter and stores it in the root system where it becomes deposited in the surface soil and becomes available plant food for other crops when the roots decay. You cannot afford to not sow some of this great soil builder upon your farm, for no crop rotation is complete without it, and since you can now secure Scarified Seed it makes it very easy to secure a stand, and you should sow a liberal acreage this year.

Sweet Clover as a Hay Crop

Sweet Clover is rapidly coming into favor as a feed for all classes of livestock, and is especially desirable for growing under conditions where other kinds of hay cannot be grown. Sweet Clover will grow on almost any soil and under the most adverse conditions, for it resists drought better than any of the other legumes and its ability to pull through a dry spell during the first summer, enabling one to secure a stand when other legumes would be a failure is a feature that should not be overlooked. When selecting a legume to sow upon your farm this year, especially if you have been having trouble securing a stand of clover on account of the hot, dry weather after the grain crop has been removed, try Sweet Clover, for, if you sow Sweet Clover, the seed of which has been scarified and inoculated, the young plants will have such a start by the time the grain crop is removed that the hot dry weather will have but little effect upon them.

Sweet Clover as a Pasture Crop

Sweet Clover makes excellent pasture for horses, sheep, cattle and hogs, and produces the first green bite in the spring and thrives well during the midsummer drought, enabling one to keep a larger number of animals on a more limited acreage than with any other pasture crop.

There is very little danger of bloating when stock are being pastured upon Sweet Clover, and this fact makes it very desirable as a pasture crop, in fact, much better than Alfalfa.

Sweet Clover as a Silage Crop

Sweet Clover is becoming one of the most popular silage crops that can be grown. It can be used alone or mixed with other crops. The silage made from Sweet Clover will keep better than that made from other legumes as it does not become slimy as is so often the case with red clover or alfalfa silage. It produces a palatable feed which contains more protein than corn silage. The first crop alone will produce two-thirds as much silage as a crop of corn and the second crop will produce as much silage as a corn crop. Hence, you will obtain approximately twice as much silage per acre from Sweet Clover as you would from corn. The silage is of better quality and you are building up your farm instead of using up the fertility that is already there. Use Sweet Clover for silage and you will use no other.

Sweet Clover Lowest in Price of Any Legume

A Few Facts Worth Knowing About the King of Legumes

1. Sweet Clover will produce a greater cash income per acre than any other crop.
2. It is the greatest soil builder known, not only because of its ability to take nitrogen from the air and store it in the nodules on its roots, but because of the large amount of humus added to the soil from the decay of its roots.
3. Sweet Clover will grow in soils too low in humus content for any other legumes.
4. The large roots of Sweet Clover facilitate drainage and do much to break up and improve the texture of the soil lying below the reach of the plow; as the roots rapidly decay, the effect is immediate.
5. It cannot be equalled for pasture. It will not only stand more close pasturing but it does not bloat sheep and cattle as do the other Clovers and Alfalfa. And an acre of Sweet Clover will carry as much stock as 5 acres of blue grass.
6. It will give a better and greater hay crop on the majority of farms than any other crop you can raise.
7. It is much easier to secure a stand of Sweet Clover than of Alfalfa.
8. It is the most valuable green manure crop you can grow.
9. The roots decay very rapidly after being plowed up and add a large amount of plant food to the soil.
10. It has more uses than probably any other Clover grown.
11. As a food for bees it has no equal. It has been grown for this purpose for a great many years, particularly in the Southern States.
12. It is gradually becoming recognized as the great American legume and is gaining recognition in all parts of the Country.
13. Sweet Clover is especially valuable to the dairy man either for hay, pasture, or as an ensilage crop.
14. There is no greater crop that can be grown for hogs or young pigs.
15. It will thrive on one-half the rainfall necessary for other legumes.
16. Sweet Clover is useful not only for reclaiming run-down farms, but for new and undeveloped lands.



All Leading Agricultural Men Indorse Sweet Clover

Dear Sir:—I am glad to learn that you are engaged in a campaign to popularize the growing of Sweet Clover. There is an important place for this crop, because so many uses can be made of it. As a soil builder it is not excelled, if equaled, by any other crop that I am familiar with. It furnishes excellent pasture, and, unlike other legumes it never produces bloating. When cut at the right time it produces good, palatable hay, and of course it is a very heavy yielder.

I predict that Sweet Clover will be used quite extensively in the future in fitting land for Alfalfa. The same organism lives on the roots of both crops, but it is much easier to get a stand of sweet Clover than Alfalfa, and that is why it can be used to great advantage by those who wish to grow a perennial legume like Alfalfa. I think it is an excellent thing to sow a little Sweet Clover along with Timothy and Clover, and even though it does not mature at the same time that these crops mature it is an excellent thing to have scattering plants of Sweet Clover, because the roots penetrate so deeply, and, as said before, growing this crop invariably gets the ground in good condition for Alfalfa. Very truly yours,

JAS. ATKINSON, Editor, Iowa Homestead.

Iowa Experiment Station Secures Some Phenomenal Results With Hogs Pastured on Sweet Clover

An acre of Sweet Clover pasture in 1910 in conjunction with an average daily grain ration of practically four pounds per 100 pounds live weight daily produced an average daily gain of 1.02 pounds on each hog. With corn at 50 cents a bushel, the gains cost \$3.70 a hundred. The returns of an acre show a net profit of \$42.07 and \$74.50, with corn at 50 cents and hogs \$5.00 and \$6.00 respectively, per hundred weight.

A bushel of corn fed to \$5.00 and \$6.00 hogs upon Sweet Clover netted, after all expenses for rental, plowing, discing, harrowing, seeding and seed were paid, 73.2 and 91 cents respectively. Assuming that a bushel of corn will produce 10 pounds of pork, and deducting the amount due to corn, we find that an acre of Sweet Clover forage is estimated to produce 254.3 pounds of pork.

Successful Farming Considers Sweet Clover Very Valuable From Both a Feeding and Fertilizing Standpoint

Dear Sir:—It is difficult to understand why the many valuable points of Sweet Clover were not discovered sooner, and now that its value is conclusively demonstrated, it is equally difficult to understand why it is not much more extensively grown. Any one of its many good points are enough to recommend it.

For quantity and quality of hay and pasture, Sweet Clover ranks with Alfalfa; as a seed crop it can be made exceedingly profitable; and, for soil improvement, it heads the list.

Add to the above good points the fact that Sweet Clover can be grown upon land which will not produce Alfalfa and other Clovers successfully, and also the fact that it is exceptionally well adapted to use in a crop rotation, and you'll have to admit that it is hard to say too much in favor of Sweet Clover.

Yours very truly,

SUCCESSFUL FARMING, A. H. Snyder, Associate Editor.

Have You Included Sweet Clover in Your Order?

If you have not included any Sweet Clover in your order this year, by all means do so. It is the cheapest means of building up your farm. Don't overlook the advantages of growing it, for it certainly is one of the greatest crops that you could grow. We are the large handlers of this seed and are in a position to save you money. If you are not growing this great crop by all means start doing so at once. It will produce you the finest pasture you have ever grown. The hay crop you secure will be the most nutritious you have ever grown. It will build up your farm faster than any other crop you can grow on it. You can't beat Sweet Clover. Better try it.

All Stock Very Fond of Sweet Clover Hay



This Picture Tells Whether Stock Will Eat Sweet Clover Hay.

You Should Buy Your Sweet Clover From Us

We are large handlers of Sweet Clover Seed, and as we make a specialty of Sweet Clover, we are in a better position to serve you than those who do not handle as large quantities as we do. Buying in large quantities enables us to make you very close prices. We make a specialty of Sweet Clover and being in close touch with the growers in the principal producing sections enables us to buy up this seed to advantage and furnish it to you at a very low price. Our cleaning machinery is especially adapted to handling Sweet Clover and this enables us to get your seed up for you in the best possible shape.

Be sure and take up the question of Sweet Clover with us in buying your spring requirements of seed, for a few acres in Sweet Clover will certainly make you more money than any crop you could grow.

Sow Scarified Seed

It is absolutely essential in order to secure a stand of Sweet Clover to sow Scarified Seed. Numerous experiments have shown that from 40 to 80 per cent of Sweet Clover seed will not germinate because of the seed coat being so hard that the moisture cannot penetrate it.

Professor Hughes, of the Iowa Station, has perfected a scarifying machine by means of which Sweet Clover and other legumes having hard seed coats are so treated that moisture may gain access to the embryo of the seed and cause it to germinate more readily. Our plant is equipped with one of these scarifying machines, which places us in a position to offer you nothing but Scarified Sweet Clover seed, and when you take into consideration the fact that from 40 to 80 per cent of the Sweet Clover seed sown does not germinate, you can readily figure the advantages to be gained by sowing only our Scarified Seed. Remember, in ordering Sweet Clover seed that the American Field Seed Company will ship you nothing but scarified seed. The placing of this scarified seed upon the market, we believe, will completely revolutionize the farming business, for it will enable the farmer to secure stands of this wonderful crop so easily that you will find but few run down, impoverished farms, while in the case of former years the farmer has because of his inability to get a stand of the different legumes, been forced to crop his farm until it has become low in plant food.

Demand Last Spring a Big Surprise

Last spring there were more farmers who used Sweet Clover seed than ever before and the outlook at this time is for a still bigger demand. Many farmers in Western Iowa use Sweet Clover and Alfalfa exclusively as these crops are much more profitable than Clover or Timothy. All the last year's crop was needed and with a small carry over and a big demand this spring we would not be surprised to see an acute shortage develop. The crop is not large, much of the seed being lost, owing to excessive rains at harvest time. However, we have supplied ourselves with an excellent stock of the highest quality and have it bought so that we can undersell the Seedsmen who waited and paid more money later.

Sweet Clover is much cheaper in price than Red Clover and has many advantages, and the use of it has become far more general. The demand is spreading and the call for Sweet Clover seed this spring will be phenomenal. We are prepared for it and can take the best of care of your order at bed-rock prices.

Varieties of Sweet Clover

White Blossom Biennial Melilotus Alba

This is the most popular and most common variety known. It is a biennial the same as Red Clover and there isn't a farm in the United States upon which it cannot be grown with profit. All that has been said about Sweet Clover on the preceding pages applies to this variety.

The seed crop of the White Blossom makes it a very profitable crop for it not only sells for a good price, but yields extremely well. Yields of from four to eight bushels per acre are not at all uncommon. The quality of seed we have is the very best thoroughly re-cleaned and scarified and guaranteed to please. Our prices are unusually low. See green list for prices.

Grundy Co. White Blossom Sweet Clover

This is a smaller type of White Blossom than the regular kind generally grown. The smaller type is in demand and we have a splendid supply of thoroughly re-cleaned, scarified seed at most attractive prices. Write us for full particulars, if interested in this new variety.

Yellow Blossom Biennial Sweet Clover

This variety does not grow quite as large as the White Blossom Sweet Clover, and for that reason it is not so desirable for fertilizing purposes. It is more spreading in nature, and not as heavy a yielder. The seed is cheaper than that of the White Blossom variety; and we can save you money if you wish to sow it. There is more of this variety of Sweet Clover being sown every year, which leads us to believe that it is becoming more popular, and although we do not recommend the sowing of it in preference to White Blossom Clover, we feel that there is considerable merit to this variety, and do not hesitate to recommend it especially for pasture and hay. Our seed is of the very finest variety and has all been scarified, and we feel sure it will please you. See green list for prices.

Yellow Blossom Annual Sweet Clover

This variety of Sweet Clover is used almost exclusively as a fertilizing crop, being sown with small grain in the spring and plowed under in the fall. Because of its quick growing characteristics, it has become quite popular for this purpose, and is used by many for inoculating land before seeding to Alfalfa. The seed is much cheaper than the White Blossom variety and is being used quite extensively. It is also sown to some extent in the extreme Southern States where it lives through the winter. We have a very nice lot of this seed on hand which shows a high purity test, and we know that it will, if properly inoculated, meet your wants for a quick growing, hardy legume to plow under this fall. See green list for prices.

Unhulled White Blossom Sweet Clover

The unhulled is the same as the hulled White Blossom, but on account of not being scarified it should only be seeded in the fall or early spring. It is cheaper in price and this is the only thing in its favor. Only 30 lbs. is offered as a bushel while 60 lbs. constitutes a bushel of all varieties of hulled seed.

See price list for quotations on the Unhulled Sweet Clover.

New Crop---Timothy---Guaranteed to Grow



Pinnacle Brand—the Kind of Timothy that Produces the Best Crop.

Timothy leads all grasses in our country. It is so called after Timothy Hansen who introduced it in America in 1720. As a hay crop it has long been the standard and is adapted to a wider range of conditions and is grown over a wider area than any of our cultivated grasses. In the United States it comprises three-fourths of the area devoted to tame grasses. It is grown principally in that section of the country north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers and east of the Missouri River, and does not thrive in the hot climate of the South and the arid regions of the West, but is quite extensively grown in the mountain valleys of the Northwest.

No other variety of the tame grasses will stand the extremes of climate or begin to compare with it in average yields or feeding value. It is a short-lived perennial, heavy for its bulk and produces one of the best qualities of hay. It stools out and forms compact stools of broad leaves which give the hay its quality. It does not produce stems or runners.

Secure Your Timothy From the Greatest Timothy Seed Market in the World

We are situated in the heart of the greatest Timothy seed producing section in the world. There is more Timothy handled in Chicago than in any other market in the world. This makes it possible for us to furnish your Timothy to you to advantage. Located as we are in the great terminal market we are often enabled to buy this seed at a favorable moment so that we can turn it to you at a price that will save you a lot of money.

Seedsmen from all over the world come to this market for Timothy seed. This fact we feel is the greatest recommendation that our Timothy seed could have. The Timothy seed grown in the producing sections adjacent to this market is known the world over as having the strongest viability of any Timothy seed produced.

We take great pride in being able to furnish our customers with the highest quality of Timothy seed. Better farming has created a demand for a quality of Timothy seed that is a careful selection of the best seed grown. In order to meet this demand we have spent our best efforts in producing our Pinnacle Brand Seed that we feel meets their requirements. If you have never seen any of our Pinnacle Brand Timothy be sure and ask for a sample this year.

We Handle Enormous Quantities

We have built up a phenomenal business in Timothy Seed. We are located just right to procure this seed for you to the best advantage, and hundreds of customers are taking advantage of the exceptional opportunities that we offer them to save money on their Timothy seed. Our plant is well equipped to handle

a large quantity of Timothy at a minimum cost and this fact in itself makes it possible for us to make quite a saving for you on Timothy seed.

Timothy, One of the Cheapest Seedings

The price of Timothy seed is very reasonable this year and there never was such an opportunity offered to make a liberal seeding of grass seed as we have this year. A good Timothy meadow is always a source of income. You never have a failure with Timothy, for one year with another you will have fewer failures with Timothy than with any other crop that we know of. Timothy is less susceptible to adverse weather conditions than most any other crop. It will stand a lot of hot, dry weather. In fact, it is hard to conceive of conditions so bad that Timothy will not make a fair crop. We feel that you will be making a mistake if you do not make a seeding of Timothy this year and have the protection on a hay crop that a good Timothy meadow gives you.

Real Value in Timothy Seed

There is a wide range of difference in seed qualities that makes it hard for one to determine values. We want all of our customers to examine our Timothy carefully until they are fully convinced of the big values we are offering them in Timothy seed. Keen and discriminating farmers know the difficulties of using questionable seed. The best seed is invariably the cheapest. Do not take any chances on your Timothy seed but sow our high grade recleaned seed and we know that you will never regret it. All of our seed is backed by our Absolute Guarantee. Your Money's Worth or Your Money Back. You must be satisfied with every pound of seed you get from us or it's no trade. We are not satisfied unless you are and do not want a penny of your money that you do not feel you secured big value for. Our seed must meet with your approval. It must come up to your ideas of good seed. You take it home, test it in any way you care to and then if you are not satisfied, return the seed and we refund you the money for the seed and the freight charges as well. You are protected when you buy your seed from us. Drop us a line and get our samples. We have real values for you.

Extra Good Prices on Seed

We were very fortunate last fall in providing ourselves with a large supply of new crop Timothy. We bought this seed around \$2.50 per bushel direct from the producer and can sell it at most attractive prices. You will find our prices unusually low but our early buying on favorable markets accounts for our low prices and high quality. We know our seed is new crop, very high purity, the best being in many cases above 99½ per cent pure.

Send us your order if you want the best seed at the lowest price.

See Green Price List for prices.

Timothy and Alsike Mixed



Alsike and Timothy Mixed Makes Splendid Hay.

Timothy and Alsike being both perennials are especially suited to be grown together; both are partial to moist, low lands and ripen at the same time, producing one of the greatest hay and pasture crops known.

Why We Can Sell This Seed So Cheap

In some sections of the country great quantities of Timothy and Alsike are harvested together for seed, and as the seeds of the two are nearly of the same size, shape and weight, it is impossible to separate them in the cleaning and grading process, and because of this fact we are able to buy these seeds when mixed at a much less price than we could buy them separate and mix them. Hence, we are able to offer you seed of the combination of two of the greatest Pasture and Hay Crop Plants at a price which will save you from one-third to one-half the cost of your seed. The seed as we buy it in the country is in about the right proportion for seeding, and taken all in all, we believe that we are offering you in this mixture the greatest value in grass seed that you will ever be able to secure for the money. We know that it will please you for there are hundreds and hundreds of men throughout this section who would sow nothing else. It certainly does produce a wonderful hay and pasture crop, as the Timothy added to the Alsike forms a thick bottom, greatly increasing the yield and adding to the palatability and feeding value of the crop.

These Crops Especially Adapted for Growing Together

Timothy and Alsike when grown together greatly aid one another, the Alsike being a legume supplies nitrogen to the soil, thereby greatly promoting the growth of the Timothy. The Timothy supports the Alsike, enabling it to make its best and most rapid growth, and acts as a protection to it during the winter, preventing it from winter-killing. Thus, you will find these two plants reaching their maximum production when grown together. Timothy and Alsike mixed is one of the greatest crops for reclaiming wet lands which have been recently drained, and thousands of acres of it are being sown in sections where the construction of drainage canals have made it possible to reclaim land which was formerly nothing but swamp land, which when newly drained is usually sour and quite often contains a greater or less amount of alkali, making it impossible to produce profitable grain crops upon it. Timothy and Alsike seem to thrive particularly well upon this kind of land, and much greater

returns can be obtained from growing this crop on this kind of land than any other crop.

Another most important feature to take into consideration in regard to Timothy and Alsike is the fact that they are both perennials, and you do not have to be re-seeding them every year or every two years, but when you sow them obtain a permanent meadow or pasture which will be there until you want to break it up. This fact should not be lost sight of when ordering the seed for your meadow or pasture, for it is not always convenient to have to break up a meadow or pasture every two years, as you have to do when using some of the other Clovers; we do not believe you could do better than to use Timothy and Alsike for seeding any land which you may want to sow. Timothy and Alsike will thrive on any land located anywhere within the Clover belt, for although this crop reaches its highest state of perfection on moist, low land, it can be grown anywhere with good results.

Timothy and Alsike the Greatest Feed You Can Grow

Timothy and Alsike hay is becoming recognized as one of the most desirable hays upon the market, for as the teamsters and horsemen in the cities are becoming educated to its high feeding value, it is bringing a premium over every mixed hay. Timothy and Alsike hay is much more easily cured than is the hay of Timothy and Clover, for the stems are smaller and when mixed with the Timothy hay seem to dry out readily and still retain their color and leaves, producing one of the most palatable and nutritious hays which one can find for any and all kinds of stock.

We are very enthusiastic over these two great crops when grown in combination, for we believe in them the wide-awake, progressive farmer will find a crop which will be of material use to him, and one which will not only be the means of his securing a big revenue from land which was formerly waste, but one which will enable him to sow a larger acreage at a smaller cost than it would otherwise be possible for him to do.

Think of it, these two great crops being sown in mixture at almost a Timothy seed price. While, if you purchase them alone you would pay from \$12.00 to \$15.00 a bushel for the Alsike, and be able to buy the Timothy but little cheaper than we can sell you the two mixed.

More Alsike in Our Mixed Seed Two Grades This Year

NO. 10 GRADE. This is the same grade and percentage of Alsike we have been selling the past few years, but many of our customers want a little heavier mixture of Alsike. This year we are prepared to supply our regular seed, which, as a rule, contained from 10 to 12 per cent Alsike, making a very fine mixture for sowing.

NO. 20 GRADE. This mixture should run over 20 per cent Alsike, often lots will contain 25 per cent, and is an exceptionally heavy mixture, containing more Alsike than is commonly offered in this mixed seed. If you want something extra good, order No. 20 Alsike and Timothy. It is bound to please. We find by making a test that our Mixed Seed contains more Alsike and a higher quality than is generally offered. Prices are exceptionally low. See Green Price List.

Two Other Celebrated Grass Combinations

Timothy, Alsike and Clover Mixed

In order to meet the demands of our customers for a mixture to sow for pastures and meadows, we have combined our Timothy and Alsike and our Timothy and Clover, enabling us to offer you these seeds in mixture all ready for sowing. This seed is of the same quality as the Timothy and Clover mixed and the Timothy and Alsike mixed, and these three when sown in combination will furnish you with one of the most desirable meadow and pasture mixtures which you can secure, and at the same time save you an enormous amount of money in your seed purchase, for buying as we do in such large quantities we are enabled to furnish you this seed at a big saving.

Advantages of Sowing This Mixture

Many advantages are to be gained by the sowing of Timothy, Alsike and Clover in mixture, first among which may be mentioned the excellent quality of hay produced. The hay resulting from the blending of these three great crops is without question the most palatable and nutritious hay which can be grown. The yield of hay grown by combining these crops exceeds that of any of them when grown alone, as the Clover not only fills the bottom of the swath but it stimulates the growth of the Timothy. A meadow or pasture resulting from the sowing of Timothy, Clover and Alsike is more permanent than Timothy and Clover alone, as Alsike, like Timothy, is a perennial, and even after the Clover has outlived its usefulness you still have a meadow or pasture that will endure for years.

When grown on poor land the humus necessary to produce a bumper crop is placed there by the Clover and Alsike thus leaving the land in better shape than before this crop was grown. There is no extra work in mixing this seed after you receive it as it is already mixed uniformly as nature grew it, and ready for the seeder, thus eliminating a lot of work in measuring and mixing. It is cheaper when bought this way.

All of Our Mixtures Backed by Our Absolute Guarantee

Remember, we sell you our mixed Timothy, Clover, and Alsike under the same guarantee as any other seed, and if you are not perfectly satisfied with it after you have tested it in any way you like, send it back to us and we will refund your money and whatever freight you have paid. For if you are not satisfied we are not, and we do not want a single dissatisfied customer.

Custer Park, Ill.

Gentlemen:—My clover and timothy seed and sower have arrived, both in good condition and are entirely satisfactory. Hoping all our future dealings will be the same and wishing your firm all success, I remain, Very truly yours,

EARL M. YEATES.

Saves Twenty-five per cent on Grass Seed Bill

Caribou, Me., April 2.

Received your grass seed last week, and I saved 25% on my grass seed bill this year. ABIL LEVASSEER, R. No. 6.

Timothy and Red Clover Mixed

Timothy and Red Clover make an excellent combination when sown together, and to meet the demands of our customers who wish to secure Timothy and Red Clover already mixed, we have retained quite a quantity of seed as it came from the grower and as the seed was mostly all bought on a Timothy basis, we have some bargains to offer you in Timothy and Clover mixed.

Advantages of Timothy and Clover Mixed

Timothy and Clover produce a better quality of hay when sown together than either produces when grown alone, and the hay is much easier handled when grown in combination. Clover hay especially is quite hard to cure when grown alone, but when grown in combination with Timothy it dries out more readily and goes into the stack or barn in better condition.



Clover and Timothy Always Desirable.

Timothy also acts as a support for Clover during the growing period. When the two are grown together, Timothy and Clover will make a much heavier crop of hay than either grown alone, as the Clover fills the bottom of the swath, leaving no waste room between the plants. The Clover being a legume gathers the nitrogen from the air, storing it in the nodules on its roots, when this most necessary plant food for the production of a Timothy crop becomes available for the Timothy. Thus we have Timothy reaching a higher state of production where grown in combination with Clover than grown alone.

Why Pay Two Prices for Timothy and Clover

We have no retail merchants to protect. We sell direct to you on a wholesale basis. Get our prices on Timothy and Clover and be convinced of the exceptional values we are offering you. While we have quite a large stock of mixed Timothy and Clover on hand bought early, we expect a big demand for this seed this spring, and when our stock is exhausted we cannot replace it at the present prices.

Timothy and Clover when bought separate command much higher prices, and the tendency is for prices to get higher as the years go by. The reason for this is that there is an ever increasing tendency among farmers to grow these crops in combination, as shown by the great number of orders which we receive for mixed seed, leaving a smaller acreage each year which can be harvested as straight Timothy, or straight Clover. These facts, we believe, fully demonstrate the fact why we can offer you mixed Timothy and Clover at such a decided saving in price lots. Price—See price list.

PLEASED TO RECOMMEND US TO OTHERS.

Gentlemen: Atwater, Ohio, July 28, 1922.
At what price can you furnish me, now, three bushels Alsike and Timothy seed mixed, good seed. I have been ordering my seed from you for several years and am well pleased. I recommend your seed company as all O. K.

Yours respectfully,
GEO. W. HEISER.

America's Best Mixture

Composed of Nearly Half Clovers—Balance Timothy



This Mixture Produces Immense Crops—See Picture for Yield.

This mixture is the result of many years experience in the seed business and is considered by us as being all that its name indicates. If there is any grass combination that will give better results than our America's Best Mixture, we have not heard of it. You may ask why this mixture produces so abundantly. It is due to its containing a larger percentage of the heaviest yielding legume crops. Putting these crops together in the right proportion and the right varieties is the secret of our success with this mixture.

Use Mixed Grass Seed for Largest Returns

When you want to produce the heaviest yields of either hay or pasture it is necessary to use a combination of grasses that are adapted to each other. We have made a study and have tested different mixtures until we have perfected this new mixture and have named it "America's Best" as we believe it will afford more pasture and produce more hay than any of the mixtures before offered by us.

When you combine Alsike with Timothy you have a splendid mixture and when you add Mammoth Clover to it, you greatly improve same and working on this basis we have added Sweet Clover, Red Clover and Alfalfa reducing the percentage of Timothy until we have a mixture composed of nearly half of the Clovers mentioned. We have put each in about the correct proportion to give the big yields so much in demand by the American Farmer.

Quality of Hay Extra Fine

Just lately it has been found that Alfalfa hay is improved by having a little Timothy with it and many well posted agricultural writers are recommending sowing Timothy with Alfalfa. We mention this as this mixture not only contains Timothy and Alfalfa but both Red and Mammoth Clover, both of which are hard to beat in a grass combination and with Sweet Clover added you get the extra heavy yield, which is often light from a new seeding, and still the quality of hay is very fine. We add the Alsike to give the thick heavy under-growth and also to improve the quality of the hay.

A yield of 3 to 4 tons to the acre is not uncommon and the hay cannot help but please as it is very high in feeding value and all stock are very fond of it and eat same eagerly.

Extra Good for Pasture

This mixture affords the finest kind of pasture and an abundance of it. Stock of all kinds do well on it. It will not cause bloating owing to the Sweet Clover and will carry much more stock to the acre than Blue Grass. Many turn the stock in on a meadow field after removing the first crop for hay. This mixture makes a splendid pasture through the hot summer months and late into the fall. We urge you to try this for both Hay and Pasture.

Builds Up the Soil and Inoculates the Land

While you are growing these heavy crops, you are also building up your land as the legumes restore the nitrogen and humus and the Sweet Clover and Alfalfa have a tendency to inoculate your soil making it easier to grow either of these crops afterwards. We are very enthusiastic about this mixture and wish to urge the use of it as it is bound to please.

Priced Very Low

It is possible to give bigger values in a grass mixture than it is in seed sold separately. Any lots of Alsike that contain a goodly percent of Timothy or Red Clover or a lot of Alfalfa that may contain Sweet Clover can be used to best advantage in a mixture. There is much seed harvested already mixed and many lots on the market that sell at a low price on account of not being able to separate them. We always watch for any bargains that are suitable for our trade and owing to favorable purchases we are prepared to offer this mixture at a sensationally low price. We believe you will find this mixture one of the best purchases you can make. All seed is carefully cleaned and this Mixed seed is sold on a money back guarantee so that you have our absolute protection when buying this seed from us.

See Green Price List for Lowest Price.

Gold Mine Pork Producer

There is an ever increasing demand for a mixture that will produce a big crop of succulent feed and at the same time build up the soil. This demand is met in every way by this great combination and at a cost of less money than any crop that could possibly be used. It will produce more pounds of pork for less money than any other crop and at the same time build up the soil.

Why the Price is so Low

There are countless times during the year that we have opportunities to buy mixed clovers at a greatly reduced price, much cheaper than we could buy them separate. Many times clovers are grown in combination, many times they are mixed in elevators, and often they are mixed in shipping. There is practically every possible combination of clovers mixed every year, either by accident, or by being grown and threshed together. Red Clover with Alsike and Alfalfa with Sweet Clover are grown mixed, and threshed for seed in many localities. Red Clover and Crimson Clover are often grown together and sometimes Alfalfa is grown and threshed with Red Clover. Seed of mixtures can be bought to a better advantage than when separate. The average small dealer does not recognize the value of many lots of mixtures of seed and consequently we are able to buy and sell them at exceptionally low prices. Being located in the greatest terminal market in the world makes it possible for us to secure some wonderful bargains for you.



Gold Mine Pork Producer. Best for Hogs.

Money Making Pastures

We have paid especial attention to these mixtures not only in buying them but in studying their values for pasture purposes and find they are just what is needed to fill the ever increasing demand for a pasture that will produce pork at a minimum price and at the same time build up the land. We find that in this all the necessary bone and muscle building materials for young pigs are produced. It has long been proven that the cheapest way to produce pork is by means of a good pasture. If you do not have a good Alfalfa or Sweet Clover pasture on your farm, put in a pasture of this mixture by all means. It will make you more money in raising hogs than anything you can do. The larger the farm the more you should sow. When you see young pigs up to their backs in this Clover it surely will bring to your mind all the advantages of a good pasture. They require little or no grain and will make gains faster than any other way that they can be handled. In times like this it is a wonderful money maker. To be able to pasture more hogs, than the same acre has ever done before is the mission that this mixture fulfills. Start using it, increase your pork production, save on your grain crops, build up your farm and make more money.

A Soil Builder

We have found that in growing this mixture all the good effects of the legumes are gotten and many of the individual benefits of each member of the combination are derived. One variety will stand more hardships than the others, another will stand more drouth, another more acid soil and another poorer soil. Some of them reach down to greater depths in the soil with their roots thus opening it up and making it easier for the others. This makes it possible for this mixture to build up a run down farm and put it on a paying basis faster than any other crop can do.

A Rich Hay Crop

This combination makes a better hay than can be gotten by any one crop. It gives a variety that is relished by all classes of livestock. The hay, too, is of better quality and we have not heard of a case where cattle would bloat on it.

In this mixture you are offered the best values of the year for a crop that will not only make you money in pasture and hay, but will build up your farm at the same time. We feel there is a place for it on every farm.

Since we must depend upon mixed lots of seeds that have either become mixed in the field or in shipping, we are unable to quote you firm prices, but our monthly price lists will make you special prices on these special lots.

See Green Price List for prices.

OUR SEED ALL GREW—NOT SO WITH OTHERS.

Spruce, Mich., May 1, 1922.

Gentlemen:

Received the seed in first class condition and all the seed that I ordered from you is fine. I have tested it out and every seed grew. Am more than pleased with the seed, as I have tested other seeds and they didn't turn out like the seed I got from you.

Thanking you for the prompt attention you gave my order and am hoping to send for more seeds in the future. I remain

Your customer,
IRVING GUNDERSON.

Billion Dollar Grass

There has been such a call for Billion Dollar Grass since the farmers have been giving more attention to better forage, that we are going to tell you more about this forage, often known as Japanese Millet. No doubt the best way to describe this wonderful crop is to quote what leading agricultural authorities have to say about it.

Professor Williams of the United States Department of Agriculture says: "Already widely grown as a hay crop, it deserves more general use for soiling as this Grass is of particular value for feeding to dairy cattle, young stock and sheep. The Billion Dollar Grass (*Panicum Crus-galli*) in many sections of the country can be made a supplement for pasture in such a way as to allow a material increase in the number of stock that can be kept on the farm. On account of the large yield of any good quality of forage, it is most excellent for silo use, as frequently a good crop can be raised under conditions which would not admit the growing of corn for ensilage. The Billion Dollar Grass, if compared with seed and forage, will run ahead of Timothy. The seed contains almost as much fat and extract matters as shelled corn and a little more protein."

Every Class of Live Stock Relishes It

Every class of live stock from horses to poultry relish and make gains on Billion Dollar Grass. Cows will prefer it to corn. When used for silage an ideal balanced ration for milch cows can be had by mixing two parts Billion Dollar Grass and one part Soja Beans when filling the silo. This mixture requires no other grain, oil meal or other feeds as supplements, but will make a feed that will increase milk production.

A Great Hay Crop

Billion Dollar Grass is not only a wonderful crop for the silo, but will produce fine leafy hay anywhere in but six to ten weeks time. If sown the first of May it will be ready to cut the middle of July. The warmth and richness of the soil will determine the height which varies from five to eight feet. It has been known to produce 12,000 pounds of hay per acre at the Massachusetts Experiment Station, and 50,000 pounds of rich green fodder.

Use Billion Dollar Grass—Very Cheap

The price on Billion Dollar Grass is very low this year compared with other years and we can recommend the use of it in higher terms this spring owing to the low price. It is much lower in price than Sudan Grass and we have reports from customers that it is superior.

It makes excellent feed and such heavy yields. More Billion Dollar Grass should be used.

We handle this seed in carload lots and have a supply of seed of high germination that we can offer at very attractive prices. We find more of this seed is being used each year and we are prepared to take care of a big trade this season. Let us have your order if you wish to sow Billion Dollar Grass. We can give you extra good value in this seed. See Green Price List for prices.

Red Top or Herd's Grass

In the Southeastern portion of this State Red Top is grown almost exclusively. In fact, this section of Illinois is the home of this crop and more seed is produced here than anywhere else in the world. For this reason we are always in a position to furnish you the best quality of this seed at the lowest price.

Red Top is especially adapted to growing on a wet soil, having an impervious sub-soil. Because of this characteristic it is especially valuable for growing in undrained fields, as it will flourish on wet soil where no other crop will grow. It is better adapted to the heavy clay soil of Southeastern Illinois and Southwestern Kentucky than any other crop.

Especially Valuable for Pasture and Meadow Mixtures

Red Top is a very valuable grass for growing with Timothy and Clover, as it fills the lower part of the swath and fills the bottom, thereby increasing the tonnage and forming a thick, heavy sod. If you have had trouble in getting a good stand of grass on your pasture or meadow, you should not fail to sow it to Red Top. It's the crop that succeeds when all others fail. Although it is especially adapted to low, wet lands and marshes, it will grow anywhere and can always be depended upon to withstand any hardships. It is a hardy perennial and for New England conditions cannot be surpassed for the meadow or pasture.

Red Top is relished by all live stock, and when properly handled is the most palatable of hay and pasture grasses. The pasture thrives under the very closest grazing. In fact, a Red Top pasture should be kept closely cropped, as the young grass is much more palatable than if allowed to get rank. Red Top hay in order to be of the finest quality, should be cut before it gets too rank, as it is much more palatable than if allowed to ripen.

Easy to Get a Stand of Red Top

It is very easy to get a stand of Red Top, and many follow the practice of sowing this seed where it is not possible to cultivate the land. While this practice is not to be recommended, it illustrates the possibilities of this wonderful crop, and because of its ability to grow when no other crop can be grown, it has been the means of converting many waste places into productive fields. Should you be troubled with gullies, this crop cannot be beaten for stopping the wash, as it forms a thick sod that will catch and hold the soil, and because of this feature has proven a very valuable grass on many farms.

Two grades of this seed are offered for sale. The Red Top in the chaff and the Fancy or hulled seed. We handle only the best Fancy or solid seed, so in comparing our prices do not confuse them with the prices of dealers who handle the inferior seed in the chaff.

Red Top sells for a very modest price, and as the seeds are very small an acreage of this crop can be seeded much cheaper than any crop we know of. The fact that Red Top can be



Red Top or Herd's Grass.

grown on any soil and that a large acreage can be seeded so cheaply makes this crop worthy of your consideration if you have had trouble in getting a stand of grass.

We have a large stock of very fine seed at most attractive prices. See Green Price List for prices.

Bromus Inermis

This wonderful crop is meeting with universal favor wherever grown. It is one of these crops that can be grown on any soil and under the most adverse conditions. It is especially adapted to the dry, cool sections of the Northwest. It has been the means of converting thousands of acres of barren waste into a land of beauty and profit. It withstands the adverse conditions of climate and rainfall from year to year, and to secure a stand of this luxuriant grass once is to never be without plenty of hay and pasture. This is the crop that never fails, and as you are growing grasses under dry land conditions, you should certainly not be without this wonderful crop.

Bromus High in Feeding Value and a Heavy Yields

Bromus is very high in feeding value, as it contains a high per cent of protein, ash and fat, the most necessary constituents in animal feeding stuffs. The quality of the hay and pasture is good, and no grass can be grown that is more relished by all kinds of stock.

Bromus is a very heavy producer and produces an abundance of the very finest hay and pasture. It is especially desirable for growing in those sections where Clover and Timothy do not thrive, and it has been the means of producing thousands of tons of valuable feed upon otherwise unprofitable land. This crop is no experiment. It has passed the experimental stage and you can make no mistake in proving it. It is a success from every standpoint. It is recommended by the highest authorities and we feel certain that you will be pleased with the results you secure from this crop.

An Authority on Bromus Writes

It is drought defying, frost resisting. Yields enormous crops of splendid hay. It adapts itself to every condition of soil and climate and to any use to which grass may be put, equalling in quality and rivalling in yield almost any other grass. The roots push through the soil and form fresh plants on every side. It starts from two to three weeks earlier in the spring than native grass and it keeps green in the Autumn longer than any of the useful grasses grown in the West. No amount of cold seems to be able to kill it. It bears up well under hot summer suns. It will grow under conditions that are very dry and it can also stand being covered with water, not deep of course, for one or two weeks in the early spring. It is an abundant producer of leaves and is much relished as pasture and hay. It is equally as nutritious as Timothy. To the country west of the Missouri River, it is probably the greatest boon since buffalo grass began to grow. The worth of this grass to the Dakotas and Minnesota is beyond all estimate. **Prices low on this seed.** We have supplied ourselves with a large stock of extra fine quality.

Our seed stock comes from a reliable source, and as we handle this seed in large quantities, we are able to make you a much lower price than other dealers.

Price—See price list, and remember bags are free.

LIKES HIS SEED AND SHOWS IT TO HIS NEIGHBOR.
Dongola, Ill., March 24, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received the Clover seed. It is fine and I am well pleased with it. I showed it to a neighbor and he said they were a whole lot better than those that he got at the Farm Bureau.

ELI McLANE.

Kentucky Blue Grass---Universal Pasture

New Seed—High Test—Guaranteed to Grow



Blue Grass is the Universal Pasture and is Hard to Beat.

More Blue Grass seed should be used as there is no other grass so well adapted to pasture purposes as Blue Grass. Everyone knows what it is and in many sections it has become a native and soon makes inroads on other meadows forming a sod to the exclusion of other grasses. This is an advantage as it proves its adaptability and hardiness, but too often thin pasture or meadows are left without seeding, waiting for Blue Grass to thicken the stand.

The most satisfactory way to have a good heavy Blue Grass sod, is to sow the seed and not wait on volunteers which is a slow and costly procedure. Your land is too valuable not to sow plenty of grass seed on it. A half a stand loses you money. You need a good, thick, heavy pasture to be profitable. Let us supply you with some of our New Crop and scatter it early in the spring on the thin places and see how much sooner you obtain a good stand.

Seed this year is only about half the price of last year so you can afford to use it more freely. We look for a big demand for Blue Grass seed and are well supplied so as to give you seed not only at right prices but quick service.

We Must Improve Our Pastures

With the price of land advancing as it is at the present time, we must make our pastures better and better in order to produce the maximum amount of pork, beef and mutton on a given acre. No other grass will prove as valuable for establishing a permanent pasture as Kentucky Blue Grass. It is the king of grasses. It stands head and shoulders above them all when it comes to a permanent pasture. No stock farm can afford to be without a Blue Grass pasture. That is the source of a permanent income. It is not only the most palatable of the pasture grasses, but it is the most nutritious and is richer in protein and ether extract than any other grass. The seed we are offering you is strictly reliable in every respect. It has been carefully handled to maintain its germinating qualities, and we are making you a price below what many are asking for inferior seed stock. Send for samples.

Extra Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This grade of seed weighs from 21 to 23 pounds to the measured bushel. It is extra fancy new crop seed, and we guarantee its germination. Price: Postpaid, 1 lb., 45c; 5 lbs., \$2.00. See Green Price List for prices.

Fancy Kentucky Blue Grass. This is an extra quality of Blue Grass seed, and although not quite as bright and heavy as our Extra Fancy grade, it is all first class, new crop seed. Postpaid, 1 lb., 40c; 5 lbs., \$1.75. See Green Price List for prices.

Orchard Grass

This grass is particularly adapted to those sections lying east of the Missouri and Arkansas Rivers. Wherever it has been given a fair trial it has been placed in the front rank of grasses for permanent pasture. It is a rank, deep rooted perennial and it does not form true sod, as it grows in bunches. It starts very early in the spring and keeps on growing during the hot summer months. It furnishes an enormous amount of green foliage which is very palatable and nutritious. Compared with timothy, it is about 50 per cent richer in protein and ash. It is adapted to a wider range of soils than most any other grass. It grows faster. It resists drought better than timothy or blue grass. It grows well in the shade. This characteristic and the fact that it does not produce a sod have made it very desirable for growing in orchards where cultivation is not practiced.

We are very large dealers in Orchard Grass seed and because of this fact can always save you money on this seed. Our seed stock is grown by the most reliable growers and you will always find our seed high in germination and purity.

Orchard Grass is becoming more popular each year. It seems to fill a place on the average farm that no other grass will fill. The fact that it comes on so early in the spring and furnishes pasture before any other crop, makes it very desirable.

Orchard Grass is very deep rooted for a grass. The deep rooted habit together with the thick, broad leaves is no doubt responsible for its ability to withstand drought.

There is little difficulty encountered in establishing Orchard Grass on any fairly well drained soil. The soil should be plowed deep enough so that the roots can work their way down easily.

The seed of Orchard Grass is very heavy in hull, making it light for its bulk. A good quantity of seed is necessary, usually 25 to 35 pounds per acre. This may be sown either alone or with small grain.

Orchard Grass is grown in combination with clover and grasses to a great extent. It works into such a combination very nicely as it does not form a sod and is able to withstand a large amount of shade.

Prices on Orchard Grass are very favorable for the buyer. We look for a better demand for seed owing to the attractive prices we can make.

Price—See Green Price List for prices, and remember bags are free.

Perennial Grasses

ENGLISH BLUE GRASS, or Meadow Fescue. Meadow Fescue is a perennial, attaining the height of from three to four feet, containing fine large leaves. It has been cultivated quite extensively in the Eastern States and is coming into favor in the Northern States and Canada. It is used to an advantage in blending permanent pasture and meadow mixtures, and it grows very rapidly and on wet and moist lands, hence one can keep down other grasses. It will stand lots of close pasturing by stock, and while it does not produce the tonnage per acre that Timothy does for hay, is much more permanent and more palatable to the livestock.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 20c per lb. See price list on bushel lots.

CANADIAN BLUE GRASS. This variety of Blue Grass closely resembles Kentucky Blue Grass in appearance. It grows much taller, however, and is more inclined to grow in tufts or bunches than to form a universal sod. It should be sown at the rate of about 30 lbs. to the acre.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 22c per lb. See list for prices on bushel lots.

ITALIAN RYE GRASS. This variety of Rye Grass is an annual. It is used quite extensively for seeding in pastures where Clover and Timothy have died out. It is grown quite extensively on the Pacific Coast and many places in the southern part of the United States. Italian Rye Grass, while an annual, re-seeds itself very rapidly, by allowing the hay to stand until quite ripe before cutting, which injures the quality of the hay very little. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 15c per lb. See Green Price List on larger amounts.

ENGLISH RYE GRASS. This grass was the first grass grown under domestication. Its seed was the first to be placed upon the market as a seed of distinct variety. This grass is a very important crop in Europe and forms the base of the pasture mixture of some of the finest meadows in the land. It seems to be especially adapted to pasturing and will stand a great amount of close cropping and trampling. It will grow upon any soil in the Corn Belt, and for use in the permanent pasture mixture should be found very valuable. Sow about twenty-four pounds of seed per acre.

Price—5 lbs. or more, 15c per lb. See price list on bushel lots

TALL MEADOW OAT GRASS. This grass is particularly adapted to warm, dry climates, where Timothy will not grow. It is quite productive, stands pasturing well and remains green until quite late. It forms a very valuable mixture with Orchard Grass and Red Clover. It may be sown in the spring at the rate of two to two and one-half bushels per acre, or when sown with Orchard Grass and Red Clover blended proportionately.

Price—Postpaid, 1 lb., 35c. Your expense, freight or express, 3 lbs., 65c. See price list on bushel lots.

BERMUDA GRASS. This is the greatest pasture grass of the South. It is a low growing, fine leaved perennial grass, with vigorous, creeping stems. It is never injured by the closest pasturing or frequent cuttings, and forms the foundation of all perennial pastures of the South. It is very high in feeding value and very palatable to all kinds of stock. It is distinctly a sub-tropical crop and flourishes under the hot rays of the southern sun.

Price—60c per lb., postpaid. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 50c per lb.

WELL PLEASED AND THANKS US FOR PROMPT SERVICE.

Yorkville, Ind., Jan. 28, 1921.

Dear Sirs:

I received my seed this morning which I ordered the 22nd of January and am very much pleased with it, for I think it is just as clean as anybody could wish to get. Thanking you for your prompt attention,

FRANK ROELL.



A Mixture of Perennial Grasses Makes a Wonderful Crop.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—Most of the perennial grasses prefer a rich limestone soil and a rather moist cool climate.

SEEDING AND TILLAGE—Several methods are practiced in starting the perennial grasses. They may be sown with Clover and Timothy where these crops succeed well or sown in late summer or early fall in the corn field or on a light snow in the winter when the ground is slightly frozen and honey-combed with cracks. Most of these crops should be sown at the rate of about 14 lbs. of seed per acre but the amount of seed sown depends a great deal upon the conditions under which it is sown.

HARVESTING—All grasses of the Blue Grass family are primarily pasture crops and are very seldom harvested for hay. While the hay is very nutritious it is not usually palatable and is very hard to cure. The other perennial grasses are often harvested for hay and are handled much in the same way as other hay crops, but we think that by far the larger percentage of these are grown for pasture as their hardy nature enables them to withstand close grazing and makes them especially suitable for this purpose. Much of the seed is often adulterated and you should always secure your seed from reliable sources to insure its purity.

Permanent Pasture and Meadow Mixtures



Our American Blend

To meet the demand for grass seed which will produce a meadow or pasture that will furnish the greatest amount of forage and at the same time produce a crop that will make a continuous growth throughout the season and meet various conditions of soil, climate, etc., we are offering you our special pasture mixtures which will fulfill these requirements. Some grasses are particularly adapted to wet low grounds, where there is plenty of moisture, others to dry, cool climate of high altitudes, and still others flourish in the dry, oppressive heat of the far South. To meet requirements for pasture and meadow mixtures, adapted to different conditions, we are offering you our American Blend Mixtures, which are the result of many years experience in handling pastures and meadows which have proven conclusively that a mixture of grass makes a better meadow and produces a better permanent pasture than the growing of one crop exclusively.

Composition of Our American Blend Mixtures

Nothing but first class seed is used in the making of our American Blend Mixtures, all of which has been carefully re-cleaned and is of a high grade which should give the best returns. These mixtures are made from the following list of seeds of well known varieties: Alfalfa, Blue Grass, Timothy, Red and Mammoth Clover, Alsike, Red Top, Orchard Grass, Meadow Fescue, Tall Meadow Grass, English Rye Grass, Italian Rye Grass, Bromus Inermis, and Creeping Bent Grass. Our recommendations for quantity to seed per acre in the following combination is fixed on the basis of a good fair seeding, and can be varied to suit the needs of each particular individual.

Our American Blend Mixtures for Permanent Meadows

This mixture has been formulated with the idea in view of producing the greatest tonnage of palatable, nutritious, high-grade hay upon a particular kind of soil and under certain climatic conditions. Those grasses have been selected which will produce the most vigorous growth in the shortest time and produce hay of superior quality. Grasses are selected which will ripen at the same time so that a uniform cutting can be secured.

By producing a blend which will meet these different requirements, we believe we are offering you one of the greatest crops which can be grown, for we do not believe that any one crop will produce the well-balanced results year after year, as will our Permanent Meadow Mixture, for the longer it stands the better it gets, and it will come through extremes of weather conditions which would prove disastrous to most crops that are grown alone.

No farm can afford to be without the permanent meadow. It is the advance guard of intensive farming and as our farms increase in value, we must grow those crops which will give us the maximum production.

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	5 lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.....	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.18
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil .15	.15½	.16	.18	
3. For dry, high ground, light soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.18
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land .15	.15½	.16	.18	

Our American Blend Mixtures for Permanent Pastures

This pasture mixture has been blended with not only the idea in view of furnishing those grasses adapted particularly to soils and climate, but it has also been blended with the idea in view of producing a pasture which would improve in quality as the years go by and furnish the greatest amount of feed over the greatest length of time. These grasses will furnish pasture throughout the entire grazing season, and owing to the deep rooting and spreading char-

acter of many of the varieties used in blending this mixture, fields will always look fresh and green.

We recommend the sowing of twenty-five pounds per acre.

	100 lbs.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.	5 lbs.
	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.	per lb.
1. For moist ground, rich soil.....	\$0.15	\$0.15½	\$0.16	\$0.18
2. For dry, high ground, strong soil .15	.15½	.16	.18	
3. For dry, high ground, light soil..	.15	.15½	.16	.18
4. For marshes, swamps, overflow land .15	.15½	.16	.18	

Lawn Grass Mixture

"The home is the greatest of all institutions." Then keep it beautiful. Nothing gives bigger returns for the money than a beautiful, velvety, well kept lawn, for there is nothing that will add to the satisfaction of the dwellers as much as will a beautiful lawn.

Sowing seed is a much more satisfactory way to secure a nice lawn than by the use of turf (sod). If you are careful to secure from a firm of reputable reliable seeds of low-growing, tenacious sorts, it will save you much trouble in the end.

We offer you in our American Lawn Grass Mixture the finest evergreen grasses, mixed in such proportions that they will produce a healthy, compact, beautiful sod in a very short time. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 45c; 2 lbs., 80c; 5 lbs., \$1.75.

American Southern Mixture

Made up of grasses especially adapted to a Southern climate, and so blended that they will produce a beautiful green lawn throughout the entire season. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

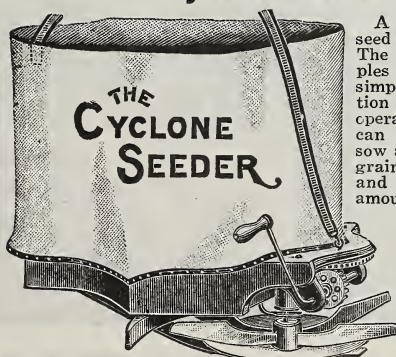
American Terrace Mixture

Specially adapted to keep the terrace and sloping places looking nice. The grasses in this mixture are of such a nature that they will prevent washing and hold the soil. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

American Shady Lawn Mixture

This mixture has been blended with the idea at all times in view of producing a lawn in those places shaded by trees or buildings to such an extent that other grasses would not grow. We have therefore made up this mixture from those grasses that grow naturally in the woods. Price, postpaid: 1 lb., 50c; 2 lbs., 90c; 5 lbs., \$2.00.

Cyclone Seeder



A great labor and seed saving invention. The working principles are a marvel of simplicity in construction and perfect in operation; even a boy can work it. It will sow all kinds of small grain or seed evenly and any desired amount per acre, and from 30 to 35 acres per day. Instructions with every machine. Its manufacturer has had 25 years experience in making sowers, and has a very

high reputation for skill. We make our prices so low in order to give every farmer who reads our catalogue an opportunity to procure one of these most valuable seeders. This seeder is guaranteed to do satisfactory work and you will be pleased with it.

Price—Parcel Post, prepaid, \$2.00.

Northern Grown Seed Oats

Why Our Seed Are the Best

We are Field Seed Specialists and put forth every effort in securing seed of varieties which from actual field tests show their superiority over others. We have made a specialty of Seed Oats for years and have had them grown in Canada and the Northwestern States where the seed produced is superior to that in any other part of the world. In no other country does the Oat plant reach such a state of perfection as it does in the Northwest where our seed is grown and it has been shown by actual field test to produce seed superior to any other territory, not only for quality and yielding ability but for the ability to resist adverse weather conditions as well.

Change Your Seed

Unless you change your seed oats at least every other year you cannot expect a bumper crop. No other grain crop will pay the dividends on the money invested for good seed that the Oat crop will. All experts on this great crop agree that it is an absolute necessity to import Northern Grown Seed Oats in the great Corn Belt, and place Northern Grown Seed above all other requirements in the production of a successful Oat crop.

Leave no stone unturned to get your share of this great harvest. Don't for the sake of a few paltry dollars sow seed of poor quality when you can buy seed that will produce from 20 to 40 bushels more per acre than you have been growing if you have not been sowing Northern Grown Seed. No crop deteriorates so quickly as Seed Oats and the small cost of seed is a trivial matter compared to the results obtained and with higher prices that are sure to prevail you cannot afford not to put forth every effort to secure good seed.

Our Seed Has Been Carefully Recleaned

Our cleaning machinery is of the most improved type, and not only removes all of the dirt and weed seed, but all of the light and inferior kernels as well, so that instead of having seed oats which germinate from 50 to 60 per cent you receive Oats which will germinate nearly 100% and each kernel plump and strong, insuring you a stand of healthy, vigorous oats, that will make you 100 per cent on what you invested in seed.

We make a specialty of the Green Mountain favorite, Re-Generated Swedish Select, the New Alberta, Northwestern Grown Swedish Select, Kherson, Improved Silver Mine, Sixty Day Oat, Iowa 103 and Iowa 105. These varieties have all shown by actual field tests to be the leaders, and although we have at present a couple of new varieties under consideration which have for two years shown some very phenomenal tests, yet they have not proven by actual field tests that they will meet the exacting requirements which we demand of our Seed Oats before offering them to you.

The Oat Crop Ranks Third in Value of Cereals

The original home of the Oat was thought to be in Central and Western Europe and Eastern Asia. Oats being adapted to the cold, moist climates of the North, became the favorite food of the hardest people in Northern Europe, and today forms the daily breakfast food of millions in the United States. The regions of the greatest oat production are Canada, Norway, Sweden and Northern Prussia.

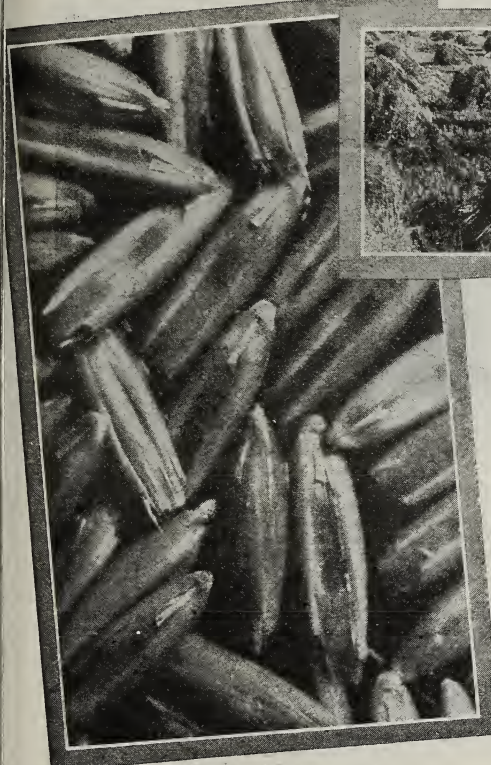
The oat grain as a whole is found to contain a larger amount of crude fibre and ash than any other cereal, and it is of very high value as horse feed as it has certain stimulating qualities which make it very valuable for driving horses. It is a very valuable feed for young and growing stock, as it contains lots of bone and muscle building elements. The straw from the oat plant leads that of all other cereals in feeding value, and the oat plant if cut at the proper time produces a very nutritious hay.



Northern Grown Oats make a wonderful growth and the yields are the talk of the neighborhood. This customer is delighted with his crop.



Two Extra Heavy Yielding Varieties



Swedish Select Seed Oats

Reasons Why You Should Sow These New Varieties

1. They are especially adapted to corn belt conditions.
2. They will make you double the money you have been making from other varieties.
3. You will be able to sell them for seed to your neighbors for double the amount which common Oats will bring upon the market.
4. They are the earliest large variety grown.
5. They have a strong, stiff straw and will stand up on any kind of land.
6. You can secure more seed value from one bushel of the large plump kernels than from any other variety.

Canada Regenerated Swedish Select Oats

The Regenerated Swedish Select is perhaps the largest white Oat that was ever introduced into the United States. It was introduced into North America by Garton Brothers of England, and is a decided improvement over the old Swedish Select. It has apparently retained all of the good qualities of the parent stock without any defects of the old. It has a very stiff straw with large sprangled heads with thin-skinned kernels and is the heaviest yielder known to America today.

All our Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats are grown in Canada and the Northwestern States, and we do not hesitate to recommend them to you in the highest terms, for we feel satisfied they will meet your most exacting requirements in every way; and although you will find seed quoted at a very much higher price, you will not find anything superior in quality.

New Alberta

This new variety of Oats has proven to be a real wonder, for it seems especially adapted to all kinds of soil and climate in the grain growing belt of the United States. This variety is being almost universally adopted by all of the leading Oat growers in Canada and all of the Northwestern States, as it is a very heavy yielder, not liable to lodge or rust and the large plump kernels weighing from 45 to 50 pounds per bushel demands the highest price upon the markets of the Northwest. Our seed stock of this variety of seed Oats has been carefully tested and found to be a wonderful producer; it has been grown in all sections of the country, and has been found to be extremely well adapted to the corn belt.

Secure Seed This Spring

No Corn Belt farmer can afford not to grow some of these most wonderful oats upon his farm. Some may think us over enthusiastic in regard to this most excellent variety, but we wish to say to you that we have seen some fields of these Oats which have proven to us that we cannot make any statement too strong regarding the big yields and fine qualities of this variety. We know these Oats, we know what they have done for other farmers, and we know what they will do for you.

The Most Practical Oat to Grow

This variety is particularly well adapted to withstanding a lot of wet weather at harvest time, as the straw is of such texture that it will withstand much punishment before it will go down. Because of this most excellent characteristic this variety of Oats is rapidly gaining in popularity.

Get some of our heavy yielding pure bred seed and grow the seed stock for your farmer friends. There is no way by which a wide-awake, energetic farmer can be of more use to the community than by introducing a variety of seed Oats which will double the yield of his neighbors' crops, and there is no way by which this same farmer can make as much clear money in so short a time as by putting in these crops and selling them out to the neighbors for seed.

Remember, we handle only the best and purest grades of seed that are grown, and ship all of our seed Oats subject to your approval. If they are not just as we represent them, ship them back and we will return your money and we pay freight both ways. See Green Price List for prices.

Be Sure You Secure Pure Genuine Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats

Do not confuse our Pure Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats with the common Swedish Select and many others that are being represented as the pure stuff or just as good. Remember that the market is filled with substitutes because of the enormous demand for this most excellent variety; so do not be fooled into buying any of these substitutes when you can send direct to us and secure the Genuine Regenerated Pure Swedish Select seed stock, which has been carefully bred up for its heavy yielding quality, its earliness, stiffness of straw, vigorous growth, white berry, thin hull, and drought-resisting qualities.

Why Our Regenerated Swedish Select Seed Oats Will Make You Money

The seed stock of our Regenerated Swedish Select Oats has all been subjected to a high power blast cleaner and you will find every kernel contains a strong, vigorous germ which will, when placed in the soil, push forth a plant with the punch behind it to make a rapid growth, enabling the crop to quickly shade the ground and smother out the weeds, guaranteeing you a big yield at harvest time.

Now, which is the cheapest, Oats that cost 50 cents or 60 cents per bushel and produce 75 per cent of a stand of weak, spindly plants, or seed Oats germinating about 100 per cent, and pushing forth strong, vigorous plants capable of producing a big crop? Don't you think it will pay you to secure some of this strong seed stock?

Our Seed Stock This Year the Best We Have Ever Grown

Our seed stock this year we believe to be the best we have ever placed upon the market, and when we consider the fact that we have placed thousands of bushels of this seed among the farmers of the Middle West, you can appreciate just what this statement means. All our stock has been carefully cleaned and graded, and you will secure seed stock which will give you nearly 100 per cent germination. Write us for samples and be convinced of the really high class quality of seed Oats which we are offering you.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Northwestern Swedish Select Oats

We have the same variety grown for us in the Northwest that can be sold considerably cheaper on account of no duty. This stock is fine quality and we can recommend it.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Green Mountain Favorite Oats

This oat has become a universal favorite among some of the largest growers in the Central and Eastern States. It has made some phenomenal yields here in the Corn Belt, and we feel that you will be greatly pleased with the high quality which we are offering you in this variety. We have grown this oat very successfully upon our own farm. Therefore, we are in a position to know just what this wonderful variety will do for our customers, and when we tell you that we believe we have in this variety an oat which will completely revolutionize the small grain growing industry of the Eastern States we are not basing our opinion upon the results obtained by other growers, but upon our own success.

Making Money Introducing This Variety in Your Locality

We know of no other way by which a progressive, up-to-date farmer can make more clear money than by introducing these Oats into his neighborhood. Your neighbors will come for miles to secure the seed of this variety when they once see them growing. We know of one farmer in Southern Iowa who sowed thirty acres of the Green Mountain Favorite in a field along the main traveled road which went by his farm. Before these oats headed out they were the topic of conversation of everyone who passed by the field, because of their strong, vigorous growth and dark, healthy color, there were diverse opinions expressed as to just what this crop might be. Well, when the crop commenced to head out there were sure some sensational comments made as to how they would yield per acre. We had the pleasure of visiting this field when they were about half through harvesting this crop and we think we can safely say that the afternoon we were there, there were thirty-five or forty men who came into the field to admire this enormous crop. When the crop was threshed the tally box on the thresher registered twenty-eight hundred bushels, or a little better than ninety-three bushels per acre, and when pulled over the scales they weighed out fifteen bushels more per hundred, making a yield by weight of one hundred and eight bushels per acre. The following spring these oats were sold for seed to neighbors in that locality for \$1.00 per bushel.

Green Mountain Favorite Superior to Other Varieties

The Green Mountain Favorite is a very vigorous grower, making it smut, blight and rust resistant. The grains are large and pure white in color, with a very thin hull, commanding the highest market price, as they are well suited to the manufacture of oat meal and are of high food value. The heads are long, bushy, and always heavily loaded with grain, giving a field at harvest time the appearance of being a solid mass of grain. The straw is very stiff and of fine texture, and it will stand up extremely well in all kinds of soil, and it will not wrinkle over like other varieties if allowed to stand a few days after ripening. This variety is a very persistent stooler and it is not necessary to use as much seed per acre as in the case of other varieties. The young plants are very hardy, enabling one to sow their oats quite early in the spring. The plants make a very uniform growth and the grain ripens very uniformly, and this characteristic, together with its ability to withstand adverse weather conditions at harvesting time, makes the Green Mountain Favorite a very desirable variety from a harvesting standpoint.

Our seed stock has been developed under our direct super-

vision, and tests from 42 to 45 pounds to the measured bushel. Our seed is free from smut, and we believe that we are offering you in the seed of this variety the highest quality of seed oats ever placed before the American farmer.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.

Golden Rust Proof

The Variety That Resists Rust and Unfavorable Conditions

We have had a big call for this variety of Oats, but were never able to supply them until this year. We were very fortunate in running across a producer of this variety who had a carload of extra fine seed Oats to sell. We have bought them to advantage and are in position to furnish you with this famous rust resisting variety at most reasonable prices.

This variety was introduced several years ago by one of our leading seedsmen, but was not offered to the trade generally and was only produced in a limited way. Wherever this variety is grown it meets with wonderful success, owing to its rust resistance and produces immense yields under unfavorable conditions where other varieties are almost a failure.

If you are having trouble with rust or your oats are not yielding well, try this variety, and see what a change new seed of the proper variety will make. It will be a revelation to you and make you big money. New seed Oats are always in demand and we would urge you to introduce this variety in your neighborhood.

Golden Rust Proof has a stiff, narrow leaf, straw that stands up well against wind or rain, and is very valuable for feed. The berry is plump, old gold in color, and well filled with kernels, good feeding quality, medium early in maturing.

We want you to include this variety in your order as it is bound to please.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

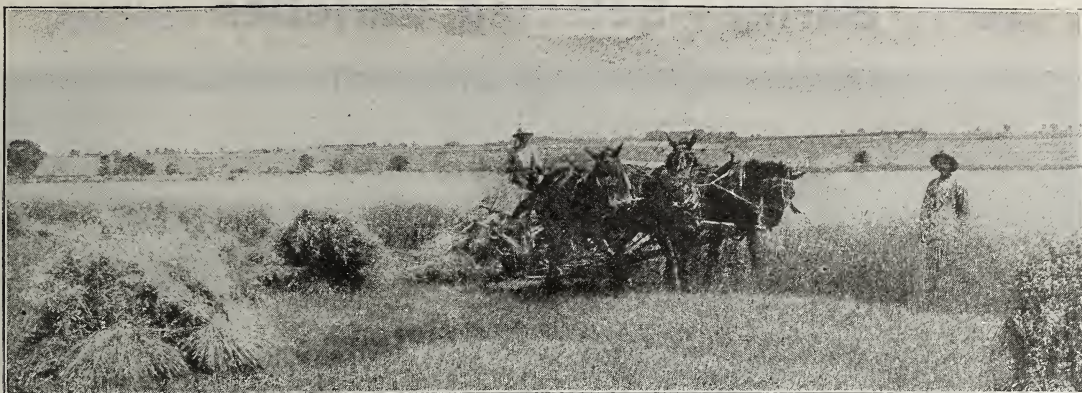
Improved Silver Mine

This is today one of the most popular varieties and very widely grown in the Central States. This variety usually commands a premium on the market because of its clear white color, which makes it so desirable for the manufacture of rolled oats. This Oat has made quite a reputation as a heavy and reliable yielder and many farmers who have grown this variety for years would grow no other. It is beyond a doubt the best Oats for many localities, and we feel sure that you could make no mistake in sowing this variety, for the straw is strong and stiff enough to stand up well and not lodge readily, and the large sprangle top heads well filled with large, soft hulled kernels make it a very profitable crop to grow. The grain is much relished by horses.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Special Prices on Club Offers

Farmers, get together and buy your seed oats in large lots. You can save more than enough to pay the freight. There isn't a community in the Corn Belt but what would be greatly benefited by changing their seed oats. Get some of our Pure Northern Grown Seed Oats and double the yield of your community. Increase the oat crop for yourself and neighbors and save money. Write us for samples and prices on our Pure Northern Grown Seed Oats. Think it over and act.



Cutting a Crop of Heavy Oats, Grown From Improved Seed.

Iowa 103 or White Kherson

The New Sensational Early Oat.

This variety of early oats has probably caused more of a sensation among cereal feeders than any other oat. It was bred up by Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Station and is undoubtedly the highest yielding strain of early oats ever introduced.

This Variety Especially Adapted to the Middle West

These Oats have a very short straw and while they do not reach sufficient height on thin hillsides they are especially suitable for growing on the heavy land of the Mississippi Valley. The heads are unusually heavy and a crop of this variety gives one the impression of being a solid mass of grain. These oats lodge to a certain extent but we do not believe there is any other variety that will outyield them in this section. Another feature about them that is to be recommended is that they are very early and because of their early maturing qualities they are mature before the hot dry weather that is so detrimental to the oat crop in this section.

Secure Some of This Seed

You should not fail to secure some of these wonderful high yielding oats. These are the oats that will make you money on your corn belt farm. They will double your yield. We do not believe there is any way that a wide awake energetic farmer can be more service to the community than by introducing this variety of seed oats. There is no way that this same farmer can make as much clear money in so short a time as by putting in a field of these oats and selling them out to his neighbors for seed. We have an excellent lot of these Oats. They have all been carefully re-cleaned and tested for germination and we feel sure that they will please you in every way.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Sixty Day Selected

The Sixty Day Oats, on account of its extreme earliness, has proven to be one of the most popular varieties ever introduced into the southern half of the Corn Belt. Because of the extreme earliness of this Oat it is enabled to make a crop in those sections where later varieties would be a failure, for it succeeds in making its growth and ripening before the extreme hot weather and hot winds, which often prove so disastrous to some of the later varieties. The Sixty Day is certainly a very valuable variety. It is giving satisfactory results over a wide range of territory. It is at least a week ahead of any other variety. The straw being short and not subject to lodging makes it one of the best varieties known to use as a nurse crop.

The small, yellow kernels are very rich in feeding value, and the straw is the most palatable of Oat straws. Another advantage in growing Sixty Day Oats is that you are often able to get your crop on the market ten days or so earlier than you otherwise would and often secure the advantage of the market. Our seed is Northern grown and we feel that it will please you in every way. Try these wonderful Oats and increase your yield.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early Champion

This is an old, well established variety. It is one of the very earliest Oats known and can always be relied upon to give a fair yield of grain. These Oats grow a short, very stiff straw, always stand up well and ripen very early. Because of these characteristics they have gained much fame

as a nurse crop for the grasses as they do not smother the young grass by lodging.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Iowa 105

This variety is another one of the master achievements of that famous plant breeder and farm crop expert, Prof. L. C. Burnett of the Iowa Experimental Station. This variety is without a doubt the heaviest yielding variety of early yellow Oats known.

The Iowa 105 like the Iowa 103, as the name implies, was bred up at the Iowa Experimental Station and is especially adapted to corn belt conditions. The great advantage that this variety has over later varieties is the fact that they usually escape the hot weather at the time of filling and produce a heavier yield than if they matured later. The grain of this variety is yellow and plump. It has a thin hull and is certainly an excellent variety to grow under average corn belt conditions.

We have never had a single complaint on this variety and our customers are growing thousands of acres of these Oats. If you are not growing them you should certainly start this year as they will make you more money than any early Oat that you could grow.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Kherson Oats

The Great Little Oat of the Corn Belt.

The Kherson is a small yellow Oat, with a very thin hull, being practically all meat, and has short, stiff straw, which is very high in feeding value. This Oat since its introduction a few years ago has proven a big asset to the farmers of the Corn Belt, for its early maturing qualities have placed it in the shock before the hot, dry weather could damage it.

The Oats are very heavy and will surprise anyone by their enormous yields, and we feel sure that this variety will add from 20 to 40 bushels of Oats to your yield this year.

The Iowa Agricultural College has in a five-year test placed this Oat above all other varieties of the well known sorts from a yield-per-acre standpoint, and because of their short, stiff straw they are much less likely to lodge, and we have never known a failure where this variety was sown.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

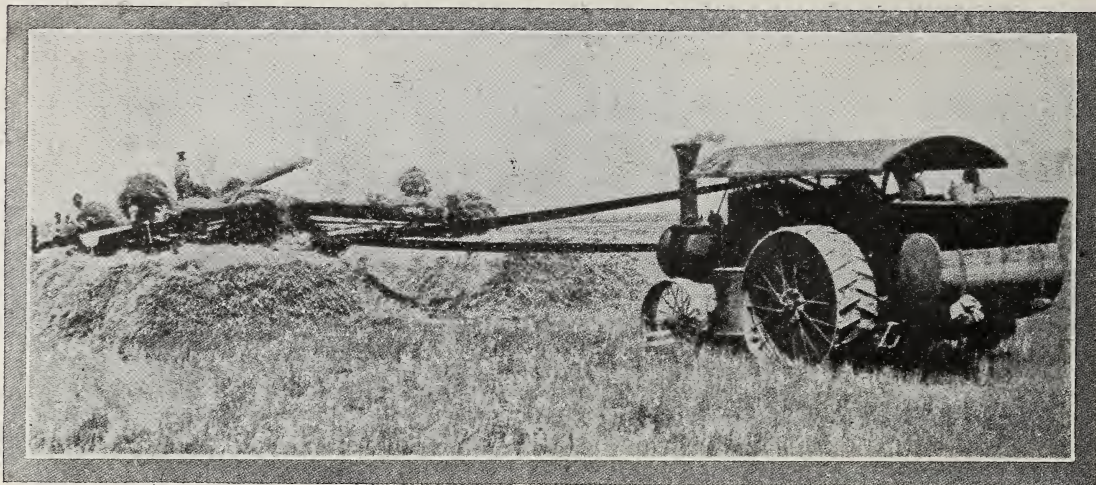
Soil. Oats have the ability to adapt themselves to poor soil better than most of the other cereals, but they are very particular about moisture requirements and should be placed on a relatively moist soils.

Preparation of Seed Bed. Oats grow quite well on comparatively compact soils, and it is not necessary to prepare the seed bed as deep as for some of the other cereals.

Seed and Seeding. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the importance of securing good seed stock. Oats should be sown to a uniform depth of not to exceed one inch, and about 3 bushels to the acre. Oats may be sown broadcast, or with a drill, with about equally good results. All seed Oats should be treated for smut, for no other enemy of the Oat plant has caused such enormous losses as has smut.

Harvesting. Oats are usually harvested while in the hard dough stage. The quality of the straw is improved by being harvested before the grain is in the hard dough stage, but the shrinkage in the quantity of grain more than offsets any advantage to be gained. The Oats may be either threshed from the shock or stacked, and allowed to go through the sweating process, which materially improves the quality of the grain.

Barley---Selected Varieties



Barley ranks fourth in the list of important cereals in the United States. As the acreage is increasing each year it shows that it is gaining in popularity, and the farmers are becoming convinced of its high yielding and feeding qualities.

Barley has proven to be a much more profitable crop throughout the Middle West than has either Oats or Spring Wheat and our **Improved Barley** is going to be the means of making it possible to produce greater yields of high quality food stuff per acre than can be grown by sowing other cereals. Barley by its chemical analysis, shows that it is equal, bushel for bushel, in feeding value of corn, and as it commands a higher price and produces more bushels per acre, it makes a more desirable crop.

The following will illustrate the value of careful methods in seed selection; and we think will convince you of the importance of sowing nothing but seed which has been carefully re-cleaned and graded. The Ontario Station in an average of six years' experiments obtained 20 per cent larger yields when nothing but plump seed was used than when the crop was grown from inferior seed. Think of it, 20 per cent, one-fifth more grain grown from using plump seed than an inferior grade. The yield is invariably heavy when a good quality of seed is sown. We wish to impress upon you the absolute necessity of securing good seed to grow a successful crop of Barley.

Barley is more certain to produce a crop than any of the other cereals, for it will stand up better, does not lodge readily and will stand more hot, dry weather or wet, foggy days than will any of the other grain crops; in fact, it is more certain to produce a crop under any conditions than any grain which you can grow.

Champion Beardless Barley

This Barley resembles the Success, but it matures earlier and is a very much heavier yielder. The straw is stiff, which insures it standing up well even under adverse conditions. It grows very rapidly and time of ripening can be governed to a great extent by the time of seeding. Some have reported sowing it at a time Spring Wheat was sown and harvesting the crop the latter part of June. Under such conditions as this, Champion Beardless Barley makes a wonderful crop to raise as a great quantity of the very best of feed can be obtained at a time when the prices are highest.

This Barley is easily grown and not only makes a heavier yield than Oats in many cases but is such excellent feed. Ground Barley is a very superior feed, especially for young pigs. We find that the great corn growers and stock raisers around Tarkio, Mo., are growing large quantities of this famous Beardless Barley. They know from actual tests that Barley has the feeding qualities and the yields average around 40 bushels per acre and some seasons 50 bushels are obtained.

When you consider that this crop comes on the early part of July, just at the time corn is running short and is such excellent feed for your young hogs, you begin to appreciate its value. The straw makes valuable feed as you have no beards to contend with and the crop is so nice to handle owing to not being troubled with the sticky beards.

Again you can raise a crop of Sudan hay on the same ground after removing barley or better still, sow Hubam along with it in the spring and then have a hay crop on the same land or an abundance of fall pasture. Try this method if you want to make your land produce more abundantly.

We have a fine lot of seed of this superior high yielding variety, and as it has been carefully graded and re-cleaned we can most heartily recommend it to you. Make up your mind to grow some of this great crop this year, send to us for samples and secure our extraordinary prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Success Beardless Barley

This is a very early variety, with a short straw, and is very much in demand as a nurse crop. This variety of Barley is not so heavy a yielder as some of the more improved varieties, but because of its excellent nurse crop qualifications it is still very much in demand. Our seed has all been thoroughly re-cleaned and graded, and we are in a position to furnish you an excellent quality of Success Beardless Barley, if you desire to sow it, for our seed stock has all come from a reliable source, and is first-class.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Oderbrucker Barley

This variety of Barley was developed by Professor Moore, of the Wisconsin Experimental Station. It was carefully bred up on the Wisconsin Station Farm for ten years, and Professor Moore regards it as the most satisfactory Barley, all kinds considered, that was ever produced on the station farm. It has a very stiff straw and is quite drouth resistant, showing a superiority in this respect over any other variety tested on the station farm. It is claimed this Barley contains nearly double the amount of protein found in any other variety of Barley. Because of its high protein content it is considered one of the best varieties for both feeding and malting purposes. Our seed has been carefully grown and selected from good seed stock, and carefully re-cleaned and graded.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Manshury's Barley

This variety of Barley was introduced from Manshury, China. It is a six rowed variety. This is the Old Reliable variety. It has been the National standby for many years, and still heads the list in productiveness according to some of the best agricultural authorities on Barley growing in the United States. Manshury Barley is better adapted for feeding purposes than for malting. This variety of Barley is probably more extensively grown than any other variety, and has a great number of phenomenal yields to its credit. The strain of Manshury which we are offering is an improved strain, has a plumper berry and will yield from 10 to 15 bushels more per acre than the old variety. Our seed stock is plump, heavy and bright; it has been carefully re-cleaned and graded, and we feel confident that it will please you.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Hulless Barley---Two Superior Varieties



The Great White Hulless

This is a new variety of Barley which is being grown quite extensively throughout the West and Northwest. This variety hulls out when threshed the same as wheat and a measured bushel of it will weigh 60 pounds. It is very heavy in weight and the feed is superior to all other varieties owing to having no hulls. If you have never seen or grown the great White Hulless Barley send for a sample and obtain seed and start growing this superior variety.

All the good qualities of the common varieties of Barley will apply to the Hulless, besides it has no beards, is heavier in weight, superior in feeding value and it makes phenomenal yields.

The extraordinary feeding qualities of this great Barley can be fully appreciated only by those stock raisers who have given it a trial on their own farms. There is no Barley that has ever been produced, that will add quicker, more economical gains on animals than will this great variety of feeding Barley. This Barley, because of its high feeding value should be fed much lighter than other varieties of Barley, for because of the absence of the hull, which is removed in threshing, it most generally weighs better than 60 pounds to the bushel, and is all feed. Many of the most experienced feeders follow the practice of mixing this Barley with Oats and grinding the two together. In fact this process is followed almost exclusively throughout the Northwest where this Barley is used for feeding purposes by the best stockmen throughout that section.

One Grower Reports as Follows

There is positively nothing in the world that will give to your cattle better health, build them up more rapidly, and add to their weight quicker than the feeding of Improved White Hulless Barley. Indeed, feeding them twice daily on Improved White Hulless Barley and once on corn will add more fat and better fat, and add it quicker and for less money, than feeding on Corn alone.

Now, we know this to be true, because we have demonstrated it repeatedly.

The yield of Improved White Hulless Barley runs from 40 to 80 bushels per acre of as fine, plump, healthy feeding Barley as you ever saw. It is very early, will mature earlier than the bearded varieties; it is six rowed, but in threshing the kernels shell out without the hulls and look like big wheat kernels. The grain weighs 60 to 63 pounds to the measured bushel. It is often grown for hay, coming early and providing rich feed; should be cut before it becomes ripe, while the straw is still green. It is easy to grow; there is no other work after you have prepared your soil and sown the Barley until you are ready to cut, and it can be grown when it averages 40 to 80 bushels per acre, at a cost of but a few dollars per acre, while one bushel of Improved White Hulless Barley, for fattening purposes, is worth much more than Corn. Now, we like this Barley, as it is a good rousing cropper and feeder.

We urge everybody to plant it in order to have a change

of excellent food for his hogs and cattle. Plant it because it will pay you handsomely and help you keep your stock in an excellent healthy, vigorous condition. If you do not wish to thresh some, it can be thrown to the hogs in bundles, and they will eat it eagerly, every kernel of same, leaving rich Corn, to go to feed on the Improved Hulless. We use 2½ bushels of seed per acre.

Our seed has been especially grown for us by the very best growers in the business, has been especially bred up for its high yielding qualities and feed qualifications. If you want a Barley which will be one of the most valuable additions to your feeding ration and one with a stiff straw that will stand up straight and not lodge, do not fail to sow some of this great White Hulless.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Blue Hulless Barley

While this variety is not generally grown it is exceedingly popular with the ones who grow it. We find it to be a strong grower, and it produces extraordinarily well on poor or common land, while on rich soil it yields enormously. It will withstand more unfavorable weather than the White Hulless and is preferred by some. It is extremely hardy and is especially adapted to the arid, high altitudes of western land.

It is splendid to sow for hay and should be cut before it becomes ripe while the straw is still green and this makes a grain and hay feed combined that is unexcelled.

We are very enthusiastic over this variety and should like to have more of our customers grow it. These heavy hulless varieties are the greatest feed known and when a measured bushel weighs 60 pounds, you may rest assured that the quality is extra good. The grain is larger than Wheat, free of hulls and a very dark blue color, making it unusually attractive.

We have a fine lot of western grown seed and are in position to supply you with seed at very low prices. Take our advice and include some of this variety with your order. It is a big producer and a moneymaker.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

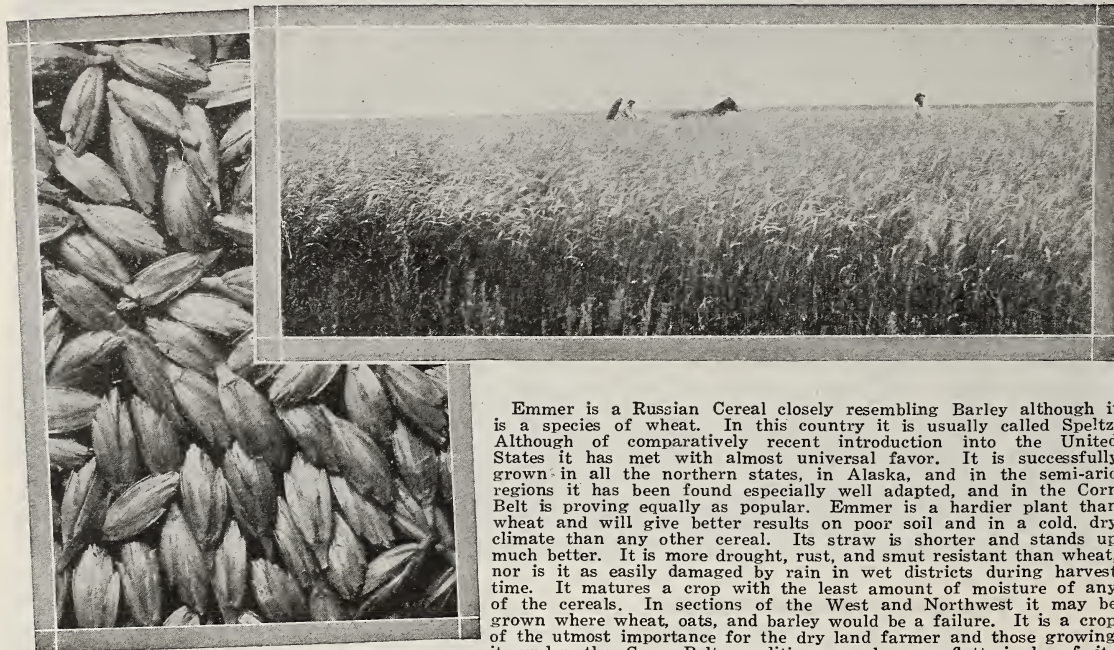
GROWING THE CROP

Soil. Barley prefers a well drained and light, rich soil. Preparation of the Seed Bed. Barley should be grown under as uniform conditions as possible, therefore good clean ground, well disked and pulverized in the spring furnishes a desirable seed bed.

Seeding. Barley is usually seeded shortly after the Oats are put in, but as Barley will flourish in warm, dry weather, a delay in seeding is not as detrimental as in the case of Oats or Spring Wheat, and Barley fits very nicely into the cropping system because of this characteristic, for oftentimes there are seasons when you can not sow Oats because it is too late before the ground can be put in shape; but in the case of Barley which does not need to be seeded so early the ground can be prepared. There is a variation in the rate of seeding, but two bushels is the amount ordinarily sown.

Speltz (*Triticum dicoccum* or Emmer)

Grow Speltz and Cut Your Feed Bills. More Feed Is Produced by Speltz Than by Other Cereals.



Speltz Makes a Wonderful Crop.

Why Speltz Has a Place on Every Farm

1. It will produce a heavier yield of grain per acre than any other cereal.
 2. It is relished by all classes of stock and they do well on it.
 3. It will grow on land which would not produce a good crop of other cereals.
 4. It endures drought and other hardships more readily than other cereals.
 5. It will grow most anywhere.
 6. It ripens early and neither rusts, blights, nor lodges.
 7. It may be pastured and produces a nice quality of hay if cut at the right time.
 8. It yields more than wheat or barley and is a better feed than barley or oats.
 9. The straw makes good feed.
 10. It endures frost.
- There are many other reasons why you should grow this great crop.

A Heavy Yields of Rich Feed

Emmer, or Speltz as it is usually called, has made it possible for farmers in every nook and corner of the country to fatten stock cheaply. It yields much more than oats or barley and is of such high feeding value that it is the means of raising the most economical feed. It is a great economical grain crop for stockmen, dairymen or farmers with any number of livestock. All classes of livestock from poultry to cattle like it. It looks like barley but shell it out in your hand and you have a kernel that resembles Rye. Eat it and you will notice that it is crisp, and has a very pleasant taste. Stock of all kinds take to it more readily than either Oats or Barley and cows show a marked liking for it. It is a rich feed and is often fed with bran and shorts to milch cows. As a straight diet it is fattening and will put weight on hogs or cattle in a hurry.

Let Speltz help you cut down your feed bills. Grow the crop that produces heavy yields of the most nutritious feed. It offers advantages when necessity demands farmers to grow grain of the highest productiveness.

Speltz has other uses. It is good for pasture, fattens in the green state, and is a heavy stooler. After harvesting a heavy crop of grain equal to anything you can raise, you have the straw which makes good winter roughage. If you are caught in a pinch without hay, Speltz makes good. The kernel, hull, and straw all are nourishing feed. Speltz is rich in protein, the most valuable of all food stuff and no farmer can afford to be without the means of raising it cheaply and safely.

Emmer is a Russian Cereal closely resembling Barley although it is a species of wheat. In this country it is usually called Speltz. Although of comparatively recent introduction into the United States it has met with almost universal favor. It is successfully grown in all the northern states, in Alaska, and in the semi-arid regions it has been found especially well adapted, and in the Corn Belt is proving equally as popular. Emmer is a hardier plant than wheat and will give better results on poor soil and in a cold, dry climate than any other cereal. Its straw is shorter and stands up much better. It is more drought, rust, and smut resistant than wheat, nor is it as easily damaged by rain in wet districts during harvest time. It matures a crop with the least amount of moisture of any of the cereals. In sections of the West and Northwest it may be grown where wheat, oats, and barley would be a failure. It is a crop of the utmost importance for the dry land farmer and those growing it under the Corn Belt conditions speak very flatteringly of its heavy yielding power and high food value. In feeding value the grain compares with Barley and the straw ranks next to Oats.

A Big Money Crop Easy to Grow

The cheapness and ease of growing Speltz commends it to general use. It thrives on most any kind of soil and seems to have no climatic limitations. Its vigor makes it unusually easy to get started as it flourishes under a great deal of neglect, and you may be certain it will thrive where other grain crops grow and in places where some of them fail. It produces under the most trying wet and dry conditions and there is no reason why it can't be grown on every farm producing grain of any kind.

It needs no special preparation of the seed bed as it can be sown on land prepared the same as you would for Barley, Wheat, or Oats. It may be sown earlier than most other crops as frost does not seem to injure it. The straw is shorter and stiffer than wheat and does not lodge or rust. It is sown at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels per acre depending on the soil and may be broadcasted or drilled. The proper time to harvest is when it is in the hard dough stage. Harvest it and then thresh it as you would other grain but use fewer concaves than you would for wheat as the outside hull is left on.

Our seed stock has been bred up from the most hardy, high yielding strains, and has been carefully re-cleaned and graded and we believe that we are in a position to furnish you with the best that can be procured, and we know that it will prove to be the cheapest and best feed which you have ever grown upon your farm. We have a fine supply this spring of the best quality and can take care of all orders.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

SOIL—It will grow on any soil or in any climate where any other grain crop will grow.

PREPARATION OF THE SEED BED—It can be sown on ground prepared the same as that upon which you would plant barley, wheat or oats. It is sown broadcast or by the use of a press drill.

SEEDING—Emmer is usually sown at the rate of two to two and one-half bushels per acre. The frost will not hurt Spring Emmer or Speltz after it is sown. It may be put in much earlier than other cereals.

HARVESTING—Cut the grain when it is a little past the milk stage, when it will make a splendid grain and lots of straw.

Spring Wheat and Spring Rye

Wheat comprises one-fourth of the acreage, yield and value of all the cereals in the world. Wheat has been the staff of life for ages, with no other crop so close to the life of humanity. During the war we learned the vital importance and the real value of wheat, when the American Farmer was called upon to feed the world.

Three-fourths of the wheat-producing area of the world suffered during the war to such an extent that thousands of acres were devastated and thousands of other acres were left idle. To bring these lost acres back to production and to fill up the world's flour barrel as it was before the war will require time.

Get your share of the returns from this greatest of all cash crops, for this undoubtedly is the most opportune time for engaging in the wheat growing industry. There will be less acreage sown than before. The market will be strong. Now is the time to make money in raising wheat as never before. Choose the best variety, get good seed, and you will increase the yield.



New Marquis Beardless Spring Wheat.

New Marquis

New Marquis is from a week to ten days earlier than any other variety. It was originated by Dr. Charles and William Saunders, of the Central Experiment Station, Ottawa, Canada, and is the result of crossing the Red Fife and Hard Red Calcutta, a native of India. By this cross breeding a variety has been produced having the remarkable characteristics of the earliness of Calcutta and the yielding and drought resisting qualifications of the Red Fife. It has a medium short straw, which is very heavy, rendering it less liable to lodge than the other varieties. The kernel is very hard, dark and plump. In fact, it is the most beautiful wheat we have ever seen. When you consider that this is the wheat which won the Championship Prize at the New York Grain Exposition, the \$3,000 prize at the International Dry Farming Congress held at Lethbridge, Alberta, and again winning in open competition the sweepstakes prize at the Dry Farming Congress, Tulsa, Oklahoma, you can commence to appreciate what a really great wheat it is.

New Marquis Wheat is the most productive variety which has ever been known, and no other variety of wheat combines earliness, productiveness and quality to such a degree as does the New Marquis. Because of these most excellent qualities you cannot afford to sow any other variety of Spring Wheat, if it is at all possible to secure New Marquis.

We have an exceptionally fine lot of seed stock which has been grown for us by the best breeders and growers in the Northwest, and we do not hesitate to recommend our seed or place it in competition with any other seed stock which is being offered. It will prove the biggest money making proposition you have ever tried, and its superiority and quality and high yielding qualifications place it above all other varieties of seed wheat.

You cannot afford to grow the common varieties, as there is very little left after paying expenses and harvesting and marketing the crop; when you can secure the seed for growing this remarkable variety for very little more money than inferior seed would cost you, you should not fail to take advantage of the opportunity to secure the seed stock for growing this most wonderful variety.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.

Winter Wheat Next Fall

We handle several of the leading varieties of Winter Wheat and the famous Rosen Rye. Our Fall Circular will be mailed about August 1st. If you do not receive it, be sure to write as we can supply extra heavy yielding varieties of both bearded and beardless Wheat. We want to hear from you when you need anything in the Field Seed line.

Prolific Spring Rye

A cereal of comparatively recent introduction is Spring Rye. The fall sown rye has for many years been one of the leading cereals, but it remained for recent plant breeders to develop a

strain of rye that could be profitably sown in the spring. In fact, only within the last two or three years has this cereal been grown in any quantities.

Our Strains of Spring Rye Big Producers

For several years we have been working along with the growers of this crop and we believe that we have Spring Rye that for quick development is hard to beat. Whether you want rye for growing a quick pasture or for producing a grain crop, we feel that the seed we are offering you cannot be beat.

The Advantage of Growing Spring Rye

Probably no other crop offers the unusual advantages that a crop of Rye does.

1. In years when one is short of pasture it will produce the quickest pasture that can be grown.
2. It can be pastured during the early spring and yet produce a good crop of grain.
3. As a fertilizer it is second only to the legumes.
4. It can be grown on thinner land than any other cereal.
5. The grain is threshed at a time when one is usually short of feed, and for young and growing pigs you cannot beat ground rye.

When one stops to consider, any of the above reasons would in itself warrant one in growing this crop in preference to some of the other cereals. This is especially true in the case of the man who has a small farm and is compelled to get the most out of his land.

Rye is also an excellent crop for one to grow who keeps a lot of live stock on a small acreage, as it not only produces grain but pasturage and forage as well. We believe that there is a place on every farm for at least a few acres of Rye. The feed lots can be plowed up and seeded to rye, or it can be sown in the thin spots where you failed to get a stand of corn. If you have any thin clay points, there is the place to sow rye. You will be surprised at the amount of fertility in a crop of rye turned under. Don't delay getting your seed, as there is never enough to supply the demand, and we are always forced to disappoint some who come late in the season asking for it.

Prices—See Green Price List for prices.

A BIG BARGAIN IN GRASS SEED

We wish especially to call your attention to the advantages offered in buying our Alsike and Timothy Mixed this year. We went out early last fall and contracted for several carloads of this seed, and we are going to give you the advantage of our early purchases and save you a lot of money on your seed supply.

Guaranteed Seed Corn

Illinois
Special.

The so-called Lake region probably offers one of the most difficult problems in the United States. The average coolness of the season makes it extremely difficult to secure seed suitable for growing here in Northern Illinois, Southern Wisconsin, Michigan, and Northern Indiana. In order to meet this situation we have made a careful study of conditions here in the Great Lakes region, and have spent a lot of time and money developing varieties suitable for growing in this particular section. We believe that we are in a better position to furnish you varieties of Corn that will prove a real benefit to you than any other firm.

We Make a Specialty of Corn Suitable for the North

While we handle Corn suitable for growing in most every state in the Union, our specialty is early maturing Corn, suitable for growing here in the northern part of the Corn Belt. The seed we sell for growing in this region is grown here in Northern Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin. Being acclimated to this particular locality makes our seed especially desirable for growing in the Great Lakes region.

Our Early Yellow Dent has been developed here in Northern Illinois and has proven to be especially adapted not only to the Great Lakes region but to the Eastern States where a variety of Corn that will mature reasonably early is desired.

Quality of Our Seed Corn

We are particularly proud of the quality of our Seed Corn. We take special care in selecting our Seed Corn and then after it is carefully hand picked, we give it a double grading. Our improved methods of cleaning and grading our Seed Corn puts it up in just a little better condition than is generally practiced. We know the requirements of the Corn grower and our Seed Corn is guaranteed to please.

Every bushel sold is backed by our guarantee and if you do not find our Seed Corn as represented, being both carefully graded and high in germination, fire it back and get your money. Don't hesitate ordering Seed Corn from us as it must please you or we are not satisfied.

This year we have given particular attention to our Seed Corn. We have the highest testing Corn ever offered by us, all graded and tested. Every pound is guaranteed and we don't want any customer to keep Corn that is not satisfactory. We can and do satisfy the most particular Corn growers. If you need Seed Corn let us furnish it and convince you that our quality is unsurpassed.

The Illinois Special

This variety of Corn has been grown throughout Central Illinois for a number of years and has proven one of the most popular varieties ever introduced. It is not an early Corn, but only a medium maturing variety, maturing in from 110 to 115 days. This is the big heavy crop kind, the one that will break down the Corn crib and choke up the elevator. The Corn that has placed Illinois on the map as the greatest agricultural state in the Union. No one who has never seen this Corn can appreciate its wonderful qualities, and we do not hesitate to recommend it as the best and heaviest yielding Corn that has ever been introduced. It will swell your profits and increase your bank account; this is the kind of Corn that pays off the mortgage on the old home; it's a regular mortgage lifter.

It is the Stockman's Favorite

There is no better feeding Corn grown than the Illinois Special. A chemical analysis of this shows that it contains a high percentage of oil and carbohydrates, the most necessary constituents in making up a fattening ration. These are the elements which tell you what a bushel of Corn is worth when it comes to putting a gain on a bunch of cattle. This is the kind of Corn which makes you smile when the cashier hands you the account of sales on a bunch of cattle that you thought cost too much money when you put them in the feed lot. It's the kind of Corn that makes a man money on these high priced feeders, for the richer your Corn in oil and carbohydrates the more gain you will get from each bushel of that Corn you feed. This is the variety that the most successful feeders agree is the "best cattle Corn." Try a few bushels of this great feeders' favorite and you will be convinced of the exceptional feeding qualities of this wonderful variety.

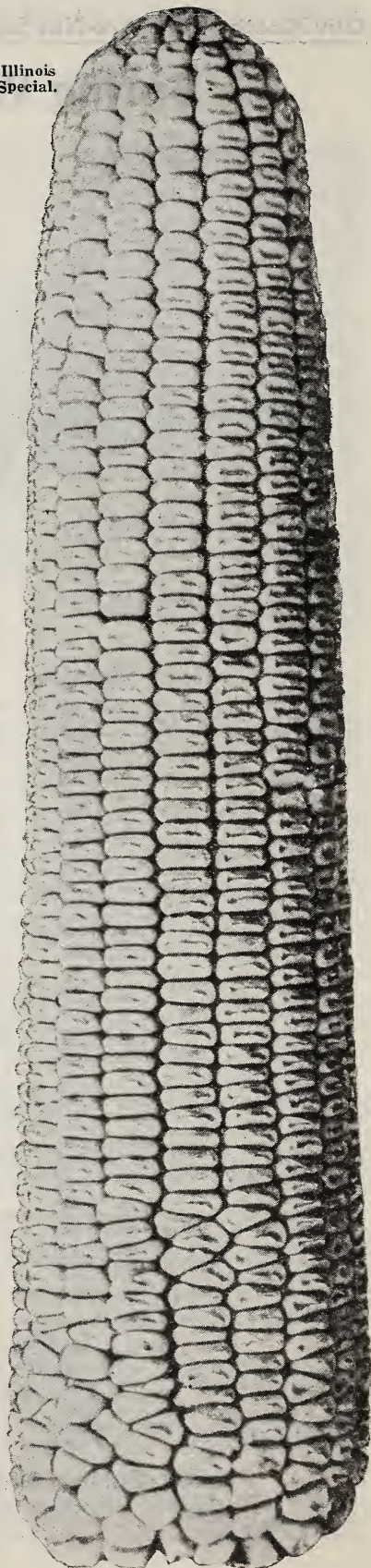
Description

This variety is not a show Corn, it is too large for a show Corn. But it is the Corn that grows the bushels. The ears range from 10 to 12 inches in length, and from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference, with from 16 to 18 rows. They are cylindrical in shape with well filled butts and tips and weigh from 14 to 18 ounces. The cob is rather large, and is well covered with deep, broad kernels of a rather dark yellow color, shading off in some cases to a reddish cast. The germ is exceedingly large, which makes it such a strong, vigorous grower, withstanding wet and cold weather to a considerable degree.

The Seed of This Variety Has Been Carefully Selected

The seed we are offering you of this variety has been carefully selected, graded and stored, and we know that it will please you. This is one of the best varieties of Corn we know of and if you are not growing this Corn we would urge you to do so at once.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Improved Reid's Yellow Dent

The old standby of the Corn Belt, the variety that has won more grand championship prizes than any of the other varieties at the leading corn shows throughout the United States. The ears are of medium size, very uniform and of a bright yellow color. It is a deepkerneled, small cob corn, giving you a very high shelling percentage. It matures in from 110 to 115 days and is especially suited to the central and southern half of the Corn Belt.

The strain of Reid's Yellow Dent which we are offering has been especially bred up for its high yielding qualities and for good strong land we do not believe you will find a variety of Corn which will produce the bushels for you that our Reid's Yellow Dent will. The members of our firm, I think we can say without fear of contradiction, have done as much if not more actual breeding work with this variety than any other seedsmen in the United States and we feel that in offering you seed from these high-yielding parent ears we are offering you a grade of seed corn you cannot secure elsewhere.

Description. Our type of Reid's Yellow Dent is somewhat rougher than that of most breeders, but we believe we have a strain of Reid's Corn which will dry out quicker than the old smooth type and one that is much better feeding Corn than the old type, as the kernels are not as flinty. The ears range from 9 to 11 inches in length, are cylindrical in shape, with well filled butts and tips and straight rows. The kernels are very deep and of light golden yellow color. Don't fail to secure some of this Corn for that sod land which you are breaking up this year, for there is no other variety that will yield you the bushels which our high yielding Reid's Yellow Dent will produce.

New Legal Tender

This is a wonderful variety of Corn and is demanded by many of the best corn growers. We consider Legal Tender superior to Reid's Yellow Dent in many respects. It has a very large ear, slightly rougher than Reid's and a little broader grain. It is a light yellow in color and a good deep grain, producing a well shaped ear with very small shank, making it easy to husk. A bushel of ear corn often shells out 60 pounds of shelled Corn, so that it is very heavy in weight. It is one of the extra heavy yielding varieties and is very popular throughout the Corn Belt.

If you are interested in one of the best standard varieties, you will be delighted with our New Legal Tender. We are glad to be able to supply you with this excellent variety and with stock that is true to name and of extra high germination.

Description. In color, light yellow, ears from 9 to 12 inches long, dented, being a little rough, and dries out unusually well. Requires 110 days to mature and is adapted to the same latitudes as Reid's Yellow Dent.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Up-to-Date Calico

This is the old-fashioned speckled Corn, a variety that has always been popular with the corn grower. We have a new strain of this variety that is causing much favorable comment and is very much in demand. If you need any Calico Corn, we can supply you with this best strain at very reasonable prices and would like to have you try this variety this season. We have worked hard to secure this new type and we want you to introduce it in your neighborhood.

Description. It has a large ear, color striped with red, yellow and white and is very early for a large-eared variety. It can be grown successfully as far north as Minnesota.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

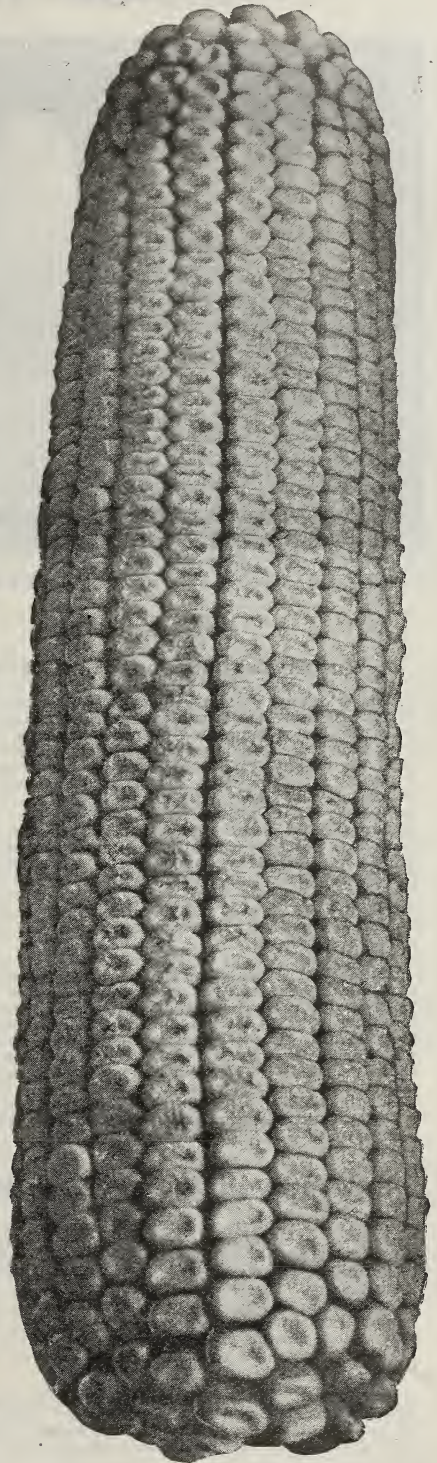
Early Yellow Dent

In order to meet the demands of the farmers in the northern part of Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, the Dakotas, Wisconsin and Michigan, for a regular type Corn which would generally ripen for them, we have been breeding up our Early Dent. We took as a base for producing this early Corn the genuine Johnson type of Reid's Yellow Dent, and by making field selections we experimented in producing an early Corn which although not quite as large as the original Reid's Yellow Dent is a corn of fair sized ear, which will mature in about 100 days and we believe after seven years we have succeeded in fixing a type which is extremely early and will under ordinary conditions mature anywhere that Corn can be grown.

This variety has proven very successful in the East and has ripened there where they thought it was impossible to grow anything but flint Corn. We do not hesitate to recommend this variety to any of our customers wishing to secure a variety of Early Dent, and we believe that it will mature for you earlier than any other Dent Corn which you can secure.

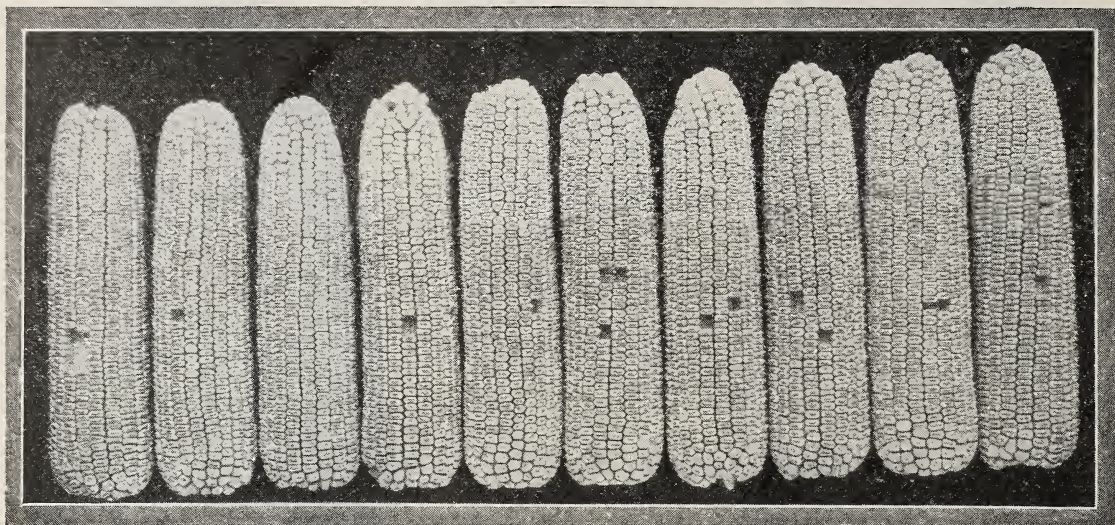
Description. It is of the smoothest true Dent type, instead of being rough like the Johnson type of the parent ears. The grain is somewhat harder and has a rather flinty appearance. The stalk is thick but short and the ears are very uniform, both as to height on the stalk and size of ear; the cob is quite small, the kernels are of medium depth.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Early Yellow Dent.

Four Best Varieties of White Corn



Show Corn Like This Can be Grown From Our Pure Bred Seed.

Illinois Ideal

The Great White Corn of the Corn Belt

This is one of the largest varieties of white Corn known, and it can be grown over a wide range of latitude. Farmers as a rule are getting tired of small-eared varieties of Corn, what they want is a large ear with lots of Corn on it, and to meet the demand of the wide-awake, progressive farmer for a variety of white Corn that is large enough to secure an enormous yield and early enough to mature throughout the Corn Belt, we are introducing our Illinois Ideal, for we believe without a doubt it is the largest early maturing Corn that has ever been placed before the American farmer. It is very productive, and its strong, vigorous stalks, that often have two large ears to the stalk, will make you wish you had planted all Illinois Ideal. Its great advantage over all other varieties in size and number of ears makes it possible to secure thirty-five or forty bushels more per acre than from common size Corn.

Description. The Illinois Ideal is a white Corn, whose great size and number of ears on the stalk give it a decided advantage over other varieties of white Corn. The ears range in size from 11 to 13 inches, and are large around according to their length. The ears are quite cylindrical in shape and are well filled over butts and tips. The kernels are rather large, slightly dented and of medium length. The rows are usually quite straight and the ears weigh from one to two pounds. The Illinois Ideal is certainly a wonderful Corn, and under ordinary Corn Belt conditions will produce a sensational crop.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Improved Iowa Silver Mine

The Reliable Mortgage Lifter. This variety of white Corn, because of its ability to produce bountiful crops even under the most adverse conditions, has long been regarded as the Corn to meet every condition of soil, rainfall, temperature and tillage, or as "Topsy" would say, "It was not raised, it just grew," and if any variety of Corn will just grow, Silver Mine will do it, for its deep root system enables it to withstand a maximum amount of drought, and its ability to mature in 110 days insures its producing sound Corn even during the most trying years.

Description. The ear is cylindrical in shape, has a small cob, the kernels are deep and rough and of a creamy white color. The stalk is a little below the average height, and the root system is stronger and more vigorous than in any other Corn.

Our seed stock has been very carefully bred up and we are in a position to furnish you with something extra good.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

The New Corn, Planter

Our Blue Ribbon Pedigreed White Seed Corn

This variety is an improvement on the old "Boone County White." In it you will find a white Corn that will meet with your approval anywhere it will mature. This is the show Corn of the white varieties, and if you are looking for a white Corn of good size and maturing in from 110 to 115 days, you cannot beat the Corn, Planter.

The Corn, Planter is without a doubt the best variety for a combination crop for grain, fodder and ensilage purposes that there is in existence, and it is considered by many to be the best breed of white Corn known.

Description. The Corn, Planter is a pure white Corn, the ears averaging from ten to eleven inches in length and big in circumference in proportion to its length. It has from twenty to twenty-four rows of kernels, the grains fitting very tightly together, the butts and tips are well covered with deep, well-shaped kernels. It has a strong, vigorous, well-braced stalk, with the ears on a short, medium sized shank, and while the ears lop over because of their weight they do not blow off readily as in the case of many other large-eared varieties.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Saint Charles White

The Great Ensilage Corn of the Corn Belt

St. Charles White is distinguished by its red cob and chalky white kernels, which make it very much in demand by the millers for its extreme whiteness; produces a meal that cannot be duplicated by any other Corn, and they will pay a premium for it. This Corn is a very heavy yielder and is grown very extensively in many sections of the Corn Belt, for it not only yields a heavy crop of large, well-shaped ears, but its heavy foliage makes it one of the most desirable fodder crops, and for ensilage it cannot be surpassed.

If you are growing White Corn for the market you cannot afford to be without the St. Charles White, for the additional revenue which it will bring you is a feature which you cannot afford to overlook.

Description. The ears are cylindrical in shape and large in size, ranging from 9 to 12 inches in length, with deep, medium rough kernels, whose chalky whiteness usually makes them command two to three cents above the market.

Our seed stock is of the purest grade, and while our prices may seem extremely modest for such exceptional quality, we wish to again call your attention to the fact that we are field seed specialists and handle hundreds of bushels of each variety.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early and Extra Early Varieties

Silver King

The Great White Corn of the North

Silver King is one of the most useful varieties ever originated. It has been the means of extending the corn growing industry over a greater amount of new territory than has ever been done by a single variety. It was developed by Professor Moore of Wisconsin, who gave it the name of Wisconsin No. 7. It is especially adapted to growing in those latitudes where no other variety of Corn will mature. It has given phenomenal results in Northern Iowa, Minnesota and Wisconsin, and it is a Corn which stands to give a good account of itself wherever planted, for it is an exceptionally heavy yielder, and there is no doubt it has revolutionized the Corn growing industry in the North.

Description—The ears range from eight to nine inches in length, are very uniform in size and type. It is a pure white dent Corn; the ears are filled out well from butt to tip, the kernels are of good length, set compactly in straight rows, and it is early enough to mature in from 100 to 105 days. If you are in the extreme northern part of the Corn Belt you should certainly grow this variety. There is no corn so well adapted to your conditions as Silver King.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Pride of the North

This variety of Corn does not require the space that larger varieties do and as you can grow four or five stalks to the hill, it is surprising what an enormous amount of corn you will secure from an acre of this variety. It often occurs that this variety planted very late in the season will out-yield the larger varieties.

This variety is grown very extensively throughout the northern part of the Corn Belt and it has proven to be one of the very most popular varieties grown in that section. We can recommend this Corn to anyone wishing an extremely early variety, for it is certainly a heavy yielding, strong, vigorous early variety that will give you the best of results.

Description—The ears are of medium size, being about eight inches in length and quite large around in proportion to their length. The kernels are deep and of a rich yellow color and pinched dent. The stalks, although short, are large and very vigorous growers.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Red 90-Day or Early White Cap

This variety of corn is a native of the State of Illinois. It has been carefully selected and kept true-to-type by some of the best growers in the state and is one of the most popular Extra Early varieties grown.

If you have to replant late in the season we know of no variety that will give you any better results than this Early White Cap, for it seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all others fail and it is surprising what a yield one can secure from this corn even under the most adverse conditions.

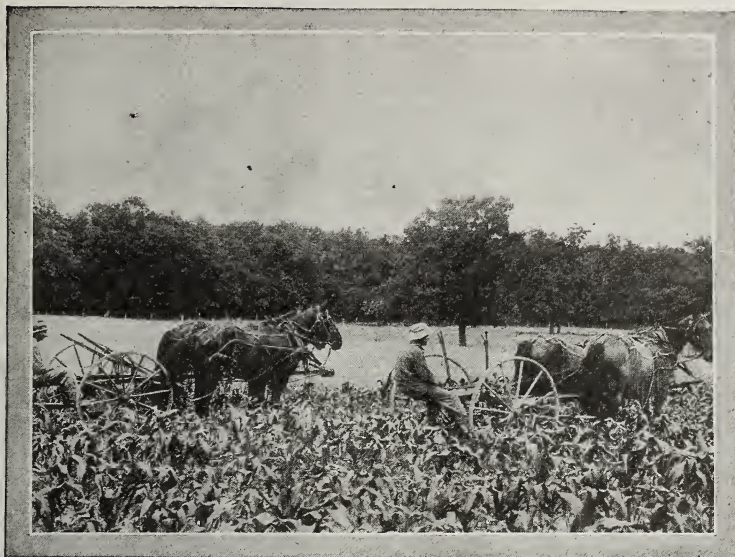
Many growers follow the practice of planting a few ears of this corn at the time when the main season crop is being planted, for it produces an abundance of early feed, which can be utilized two or three weeks before the other corn can be fed. As old corn is usually very high in price at this time this variety works into the cropping system very advantageously and often is the means of saving a big feed bill. You should at least grow a few acres of this corn to insure you against a shortage of feed during the late summer.

Description—In color it is cherry red with a white cap. The cob is of medium size and white in color. The ears are from 8 to 9 inches long and usually have 14 rows. The stalks are of medium height and the kernels dented. This variety will make a crop as far north as Minneapolis.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Minnesota King

This variety of Corn is what may be termed a half dent. It is a cross between a flint variety and a dent. This variety can be depended upon to produce a crop and seems to have the ability to produce a crop when all other varieties fail and it can be regarded as one of the hardest varieties of Extra Early Corn known.



The Method of Cultivating Corn in the Corn Belt.

Description—The ears are good sized, eight rowed with very broad kernels of an extremely rich yellow color. In appearance this variety is quite markedly distinct on account of its rich yellow dent characteristics. The stalk is of average height with a very heavy root system and ears about three feet from the ground, often producing two and three ears on the same stalk.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Silver Triumph

This is a pure, bred large white variety of flint Corn. It is very productive and very early maturing, as it matures in from 75 to 85 days. This variety is used quite extensively even in sections of the Corn Belt where larger varieties can be grown. Because of its early maturing qualities it furnishes early feed at a time when feed is high and scarce, and as it is a very prolific yielder can be grown to an advantage for such a purpose.

Description—Silver Triumph is a large white slender ear, averaging around a foot in length. The kernels are broad and thick; it has more stalk than other varieties of Flint Corn and usually produces two ears on the same stalk. This variety can be planted as late as the first of July in the Corn Belt and mature a crop. It is especially adapted to the New England States, but can be grown anywhere that an early maturing Corn is desirable.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Sanford's White Flint

This is one of the standard varieties of Flint Corn, ripening in from 75 to 85 days, and is very productive. This variety has given excellent results in Minnesota and the Dakotas and has proven a very popular variety wherever grown, especially for ensilage and soiling purposes, as the stalks are quite leafy.

Description—Sanford's White Flint is an eight rowed white variety with ears averaging from ten to twelve inches in length, two to two and a half inches in diameter, cob small, the kernel large and broad. The stalks grow very tall and usually have two to three ears on each stalk.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Longfellow Flint

This is one of the most popular flint varieties known. It ripens in from 75 to 85 days and is very prolific. It is grown very extensively in the extreme North.

Description—Ears are cylindrical in shape, very long, a color of rich and glossy yellow, weight of seed 60 pounds to the measured bushel. The kernels are large and wide and the cob very small. The stalks average about seven and a half feet in height and the ears about three feet from the ground.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Soy Beans

The growing of Soy Beans has long since passed the experimental stage. Their adaption to all parts of the country, and their value and place in agriculture, apparently surpassing all other legumes, have been determined. Their high feeding value and their usefulness as soil improvers make them valuable additions to our list of field crops and they merit a hearty welcome from every farmer. You can surely find a few acres of your farm which you can sow to Soy Beans. You will not be disappointed in the results for they not only furnish the richest feed, but also improve your land while producing it.

Most farmers here in the Corn Belt follow the practice of growing Soy Beans with their corn. They are planted at the same time the corn is planted by putting on an attachment to the planter that drops the beans in the hill with the corn. They do not interfere in any way with the cultivation of the corn and at harvest time you have two crops instead of one. They may be either harvested with the corn and put in the silo or you can turn the sheep or hogs in the corn and let them clean up the beans.

When first turned into the field they will eat the Soy Bean leaves first, then start in on the beans and pods. After the beans have been cleaned up the pigs or sheep, as the case may be, will commence on the corn, but up to the time the beans are cleaned up they will do but little damage to the corn.

Soy Beans may be utilized either as a soiling crop, pasture crop, hay crop or grown for seed. As a soiling crop for cows, no crop surpasses them for producing a high yield of milk. Hogs turned into a patch of Soy Beans as the beans are commencing to form will make a phenomenal growth. The Soy Beans will produce under favorable conditions 12 to 13 tons of fresh fodder per acre, containing large amounts of crude protein and fat, which makes an excellent forage to mix in with corn fodder.

If grown for seed this crop will produce from 25 to 40 bushels per acre of the most concentrated food stuff that can be produced upon the farm, and the ground seed is equal pound for pound with oil meal in feeding value.

Mammoth Yellow

This is a late maturing variety and will not mature seed north of the Ohio River. It is a very popular variety for growing, however, in the Central States, for forage and ensilage purposes. It produces a large growth of vines which makes it a very desirable variety to plow under. This variety is proving very popular for growing in Illinois and Wisconsin for ensilage purposes because of the heavy tonnage that can be grown per acre. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Midwest or Early Yellow

This variety is a very popular one for growing throughout the Central States, as it matures earlier than the Mammoth Yellow. It does not, however, produce as much forage, but it produces quite a heavy crop of Beans, which makes it a very desirable variety to grow. This variety is undoubtedly the most popular variety, as approximately 75 per cent of our orders are for this variety of Soy Beans. From all sections of the country come nothing but words of praise for this popular variety. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices. Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Ito San

The Ito San is especially adapted to a northern latitude, and a very heavy yielder of beans, but it does not produce the forage that some of the later varieties do. It matures in about 110 days. This variety is one of the best sorts grown and always produces a crop. We are extensive handlers of this variety of Soy Beans and are always in a position to furnish you with the highest quality of seed stock.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early Brown

This variety of Early Soys is one of the most popular varieties. They can be grown successfully in any state in the Union and for those wishing a bean that will mature as far north as Minneapolis we want to recommend the Early Brown. Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Soy Beans In Corn Make the Greatest Combination You Can Grow.

Manchu

This is one of the standard varieties and will mature anywhere in the Corn Belt. It matures in about 110 days, growing about 36 inches tall. It is a heavy producer of seed and hay, and is desirable to plant with corn for hogging down purposes.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Black Ebony

These Beans withstand cold, wet weather in the early stages of their growth better than the yellow Beans. They have fine stems and leaves and are very desirable for hay and for silage. The yellow Beans are more desirable for hogging down as the hogs cannot find the black beans. Owing to unsettled market we are unable to quote firm prices.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Morse's Early

This fine variety of beans is grown very extensively throughout Missouri and parts of other states in the Corn Belt. It is a leader and a very fine Bean. Very early. Color light green; medium size and a heavy yielder.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

Soil—Soil requirements are much the same as those of corn, although Soy Beans will make a very satisfactory growth on poorer soil if the seed is properly inoculated.

Seeding—In growing the crop for seed, one-half bushel of seed should be planted per acre. The seed should be planted in rows the same as corn, with a plant on an average of every three inches in a row. When sown broadcast or in drills a bushel to a bushel and one-half are sown per acre.

Harvesting—The time for harvesting the Soy Bean crop will depend somewhat upon the use that is to be made of it. Considering palatability and digestibility, as well as chemical composition it is probable that the best forage will be obtained just when the pods are forming. If used for soiling purposes begin cutting just as the plants are commencing to bloom. If used for hay, when the plants are in full bloom and when the pods just start to form.

We also keep on hand at all times Pure Culture Soy Bean Bacteria, which we can furnish you at a minimum cost.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



This Crop Improves and Produces the Best of Feed.

Cow Peas

Closely allied with Soy Beans and ranking along with Clover as one of the greatest soil builders known is Cow Peas. In fact, this crop is the greatest soil renovator known. No other crop will build up a depleted soil as quickly as Cow Peas. They penetrate the subsoil when it is an impossibility to secure a stand of Clover or Alfalfa, and because of their ability to do this, have proved of great value in certain sections. Cow Peas not only gather nitrogen from the air and store it in the tubercles on its roots in the soil, thereby increasing the nitrogen content of the soil, but they bring up the potash and phosphorus from the lower strata of soil and incorporate these elements of fertility in their plant cells where they become available for the succeeding crops. Cow Peas are without a doubt the best crop that can be grown to plow under for a green manure crop, and when used in this way, quicker results can be obtained than by any other method of crop rotation.

Cow Peas Rich in Food Value

Cow Peas are the most nutritious of feeds and can be utilized in many ways. The most common practice followed by stockmen, however, is to pasture them off with hogs or cattle, cut and feed the hay or use for silage.

Cow Pea hay is a very nutritious feed and is relished by all kinds of live stock. It is very nearly identical with Wheat bran in chemical composition and is one of the most valuable of roughages known for balancing the feeding ration. It is especially valuable from a milk producing standpoint.

The peas are very much relished by hogs and sheep, and being high in protein are most valuable for feeding young and growing stock. A very popular practice followed is to allow the peas to reach the ripening stage and then turn in the stock and allow them to clean them up.

Cow Peas can be grown to an advantage with the Corn crop, and you can secure an attachment for your planter that will drop two or three peas in each hill of Corn. You can by following this practice grow two crops where only one grew before, and grow better Corn than if your Cow Peas were not present.

Cow Peas when cut green and placed in the silo with Corn greatly increase the palatability of the silage as well as increasing the feeding value, and as the two crops usually mature about the same time, they may be used in combination to produce the best silage you can secure.

Varieties of Cow Peas

WHIP-POOR-WILL. This is a medium early maturing variety which gives most excellent results. They produce a brown-speckled, medium-sized pea and are a very prolific seed yielder. When planted in Corn about one bushel to the acre is usually sown, but when sown for hay from one and one-half to two bushels are used.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

NEW ERA COW PEAS. This is the earliest variety of Cow Peas grown. It matures in about 75 days. It is very easily handled by machinery, which is a strong point in recommending it to the farmer of the Corn Belt. It will also make a crop when sown in the stubble after small grain. They make splendid hay, and as the vines are somewhat smaller than the later varieties they are more easily cured. No farmer can afford to be without at least a few New Eras, for there is room on every farm for a few of them to be grown at a profit. No crop rotation is complete without them.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

BLACK EYE COW PEAS. This variety of Cow Peas is very much in demand at present as they are being used in large quantities for canning purposes. The plants grow in a bush shape and hold the peas off the ground quite well. These peas are used in the South by market gardeners for selling green. The seed of this variety is very short this year and if you intend sowing any we would urge upon you to place your order at once.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

MIXED COW PEAS. A large quantity of the Cow Peas that come upon the market are mixed, and composed of different varieties, which have been grown together or have been mixed in transit or at country points. These consequently do not sell for as high a price as the straight varieties of Cow Peas, but they will produce a heavy growth of forage and are invaluable for plowing under for soil improving purposes. We have quite a quantity of these on hand and are able to offer them at a very reasonable price.

SPECIAL ON COW PEAS

Anyone wishing a large quantity of Cow Peas should write for special prices. We can make very attractive prices on large amounts and sometimes can ship direct and save you some on freight. Be sure to write us if interested in Cow Peas.

GROWING THE CROP

Soil. Cow Peas will grow and thrive on soils where other field crops would die, although they will grow better on rich soil. They produce an excessive vine in proportion to the seed. A sandy or light clay loam is considered the best for seed production.

Seeding. The rate of seeding per acre varies according to the variety used, but the usual plan followed is a bushel for the late varieties and a bushel and one-half of the medium early. They are usually put in with a grain drill with every other spout plugged up, but are sometimes sown in wider rows with a corn planter, and given two or three cultivations, especially when grown for seed.

Harvesting. Cow Peas should be cut for hay when most of the pods are full grown and commencing to turn. They should be cut and placed in small piles and allowed to remain in the field for four or five days until thoroughly dry. They then produce hay of the finest quality.

Winter or Hairy Vetch

For soil improvement there is hardly any crop that fits in so well under all conditions as Winter Vetch. It is a heavy carrier of root tubercles and these increase more in cold weather on Vetch than any other legume. It will grow and enrich the soil during fall, winter and early spring, and in many sections of the South it produces an enormous crop during winter months when other crops would be dormant.

Vetch will do well on poor lands where clover will fail. It needs a good seed bed with plenty of moisture to begin with, but after once established it will stand most any degree of heat, cold or drought. Like all leguminous crops, Vetch gathers nitrogen out of the air and deposits it in the tubercles on its roots. In order to carry out this process it is necessary that the seed be inoculated or the young plants will not grow as healthy and vigorous as otherwise. Although many of our customers report they are able to grow a crop without inoculating, it seems that one is taking chances when inoculating can be done easily with the pure culture method.

The Greatest Soil Builder Known

The demand for an early spring forage crop is increasing in almost every section of the United States. Winter Vetch is rapidly becoming popular for this purpose as the farmers are coming to know of its great value. Winter Vetch supplies a very succulent forage from early spring until late autumn, and it will remain green under the snow all winter and furnish the first green bite in late winter and early spring, which time is always a critical period in live stock management. There is always a time during this period when the fodder and other dry forage crops do not satisfy the appetites of the farm animals. It is to bridge over this critical period that the Vetches have become such a valuable addition to the food stuffs of the live stock farmer. The Vetches are nitrogen gatherers like Clover. They are also useful because they form an early mulch in the spring and early summer, shading the ground and preventing the growth of weeds. They retard the loss of valuable plant food that is going on wherever the soil is left bare and unprotected.

We want you to know that we are enthusiastic over this crop, not because we have seed to sell, but because we believe that a more profitable system of farming can be produced by growing Vetch in the crop rotation than any other method. We only wish we might in some way place the good qualities of this crop before you so you would recognize its most extraordinary qualifications, a crop which you can sow on any kind of soil, and it will not only produce a heavy cutting of the most palatable forage known, but furnish green forage at a time when it bridges over the most critical period for the live stock farmer.

Hairy Vetch withstands winter's cold and summer's drought. Plant at least a few acres of it this season. It will not disappoint you, for it is unquestionably one of the greatest fertilizers and soil builders ever offered to the American farmer, and we believe that it is to the farmer of the Northwest what the Cow pea has been to the farmer of the Southern States, and we know you will be well pleased with it. Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Spring Vetch

Spring Vetch is a nutritious crop, and there is an ever increasing demand for it, as farmers come to realize the importance of the Vetch crop. Spring Vetch is used for much the same purpose as the Hairy Vetch, but it will not thrive on poor soil or withstand the extremes of weather so successfully. When seeded with oats a bushel of each should be sown.

We expect to see a very heavy demand for Spring Vetch. The price is so much lower than on Winter Vetch, more of this seed will be used. We have a big supply of Spring Vetch on hand, bought at a very low price and can make unusually low prices. Owing to our early purchase and the fact that we have too large a supply, we will quote our Spring Vetch a little under today's market price. This seed is new crop of high germination and we can recommend it to anyone who can use the Spring Vetch.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



Vetch—The Greatest Soil Builder of All.

Canadian Field Peas

This is a variety of peas grown all through the North, and Northwestern parts of the United States and also in Canada. They are becoming more popular each year as they have such a wide range of uses, and are so hardy that they do well on any soil adapted to oats or Spring Wheat.

It is a very popular practice to sow them with oats at the rate of two and one-half bushels of peas and two bushels of oats. By so doing a double crop can be secured. It can be threshed at one time and separated with a cleaner. Thousands and thousands of head of sheep are fattened each year throughout the irrigated sections of Idaho, Montana, Colorado and Wyoming on this crop by just turning the sheep into the field as the peas commence to ripen.

They can be grown alone for fodder purposes and green manure but for a dairy feed it is far more profitable to mix them with oats, rye or barley. The best time to cut for hay is just when the oats is heading out. This hay is of the highest quality and extremely nutritious. Cattle, horses and sheep thrive on it and it will surprise you how much of it will be produced on a small acreage.

As a fertilizer plowed under when just coming into bloom, Canadian Field Peas stand next to Red Clover. They take the much needed nitrogen out of the air and store it in their roots. This pea has a high germinating power and will germinate at a low temperature so it is well to plant them fairly deep, say four inches and then sow the oats and harrow. This will make green forage or hay to be cut in June or harvested and threshed together and used as ground feed.

This seed has become so popular the last few years that it has caused us to pay special attention to it, and this year we have a stock of exceptionally nice pure northern grown seed.

We know our seed will please you. Place your order early and insure getting some of the fancy stock we have. Once you start with Canadian Field Peas you will never be without them.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Sudan Grass The Greatest of All Forage Crops



Field of Sudan. Note Its Great Height. Two to Three Crops a Year.

Sudan Grass is the most recent discovery in the way of a hay and pasture Grass. But ten years ago it was grown from less than one-half pounds of seed secured by Prof. C. V. Piper from the Sudan Government at Khartum. Today the amount of seed sown will run up into the millions of pounds. Sudan Grass has spread like a weed and is known in every state in the Union. Withstanding protracted drought drew first attention to it but its bountiful yields of hay brought it into favor with farmers and won it fame to such an extent that as high as \$1.50 per pound was paid for the seed during the early years of its culture. The plant stools wonderfully, as many as 100 stems have been counted from a single seed, and this accounts largely for its yields of as high as 8 tons per acre. Sudan is used for pasture, ensilage and soiling as well as for hay. All farmers who have fed it in any form find that cattle relish it, horses do well on it and it makes a very good winter roughage for young stock and dairy cows. It will yield so much more than milo or millet that it has been replacing them very swiftly.

The Ease of Growing It

Sudan seems to be one crop without soil requirements. It does its best on a rich loam, but it has been grown successfully on almost every class of soil from a heavy clay to a light sand. It is sown after the soil has become warm, usually about corn planting or a little later, and will do best in a rather firm seed bed sown at the depth of one-half to one inch. The best machine to use in regions of abundant rainfall is the common grain drill. Good cleaned seed feeds freely and can be evenly distributed. Unless the ground is poorly prepared or apt to be weedy 15 pounds of seed is sufficient. In semi-arid regions or where the crop is grown for seed it may be put in rows 36 to 42 inches apart and cultivated. But four pounds of seed are needed and heavy yields gotten but against this method is the labor of cultivation and the tendency of the hay to be coarser. The most common way of harvesting is to cut when in full bloom with a mower and handle like millet. Many successful growers prefer to cut it with a binder and place it in shocks, as the hay being long is apt to tangle and is harder to handle loose than when in bundles. The time of cutting Sudan Grass may be prolonged longer than with other hay without injuring the quality, as the leaves are held fast and there is little or no change in the nutrients.

Sudan and Legume Mixtures

Sudan grows strictly erect with stems stiff enough to support the vines characteristic of most legumes. This affords easier harvesting and quicker curing. The hay of this intermixture is well balanced due to the protein content of the legumes. The yields are good. At Arlington farm, Virginia, the mixture of

Sudan grass and cow peas gave a yield of 4.6 tons of cured hay per acre, and mixed with Soy Beans the yield was about the same.

A Catechism on Sudan Grass

- Q.** Where will it grow? Can it be grown in the North, on thin land?
- A.** It will grow anywhere that field corn, cane, milo, or kaffir can be grown, and besides will thrive where it is so dry that none of these can be grown.
- Q.** What are the objections to it?
- A.** None so far as anyone has been able to find out yet.
- Q.** How should it be planted, drilled or broadcast, and why?
- A.** The best way to plant it is to sow it broadcast or drill it with a wheat drill, using about 20 pounds of seed per acre, and handle it with a mower or grain binder.
- Q.** How does it yield? Will it yield more than other fodder or hay crops?
- A.** It will yield two or three times as much as either cane, kaffir, milo, or millet and make far better feed.
- Q.** What is Sudan Grass anyway?
- A.** It is an annual plant of the sorghum family, supposed to be the parent type of all the sorghums. It is an annual, dying when winter comes. It looks like sorghum, but is much more slender, more leafy, fine stalks, and stools like wheat.
- Q.** What is it good for?
- A.** It is grown for stock feed, and can be either cut and fed green or cured as hay.
- Q.** Will stock eat it, and is it good for them?
- A.** All kinds of stock eat it readily, and it is especially good for horses, mules and cattle, in fact a better feed than any other hay except alfalfa.
- Q.** How is it better than corn, or kaffir, or millet for fodder hay?
- A.** It is richer feed than either, makes more leaf and less stalk than either cane or kaffir, cures easily, and will not sour or spoil like cane so often does. Besides it will make a crop on less moisture than any other crop known.

Quality of Seed

We give special attention to the quality of our Sudan Seed. We specialize on northern grown seed guaranteed free of Johnson grass and it must be of high germination. We are large handlers of this seed, having handled nearly a million pounds in a season. Owing to the attention we are giving this crop we are best prepared to supply you with your seed. Let us furnish you with your Sudan Grass seed this year. Our prices are extremely low and every pound of seed is new, fresh stock of the highest quality.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Forage Crops---And Their Advantages



Kaffir Corn—Immense Heads.



Cane Growing for Fodder Purposes.

Cane is without doubt one of the greatest producers of high quality forage which has ever been discovered. The West has learned to appreciate the wonderful qualities in this great forage crop, but the East has yet much to learn about it, for they have not learned to take advantage of this most excellent plant for producing their silage and fodder.

The cane plant produces from three to eight tons per acre of cured forage and it may be grown from Canada to Mexico and it will withstand drought and other unfavorable conditions that would mean death to any other crop.

Many are prejudiced against this crop because of fatalities among livestock which they have heard of from time to time and many of which were made out of whole cloth or grossly misrepresented. It is true that cane under certain conditions has proven poisonous, but such cases are so rare that they are very nearly a negligible quantity. Many make a practice of cutting cane two or three times during the summer, but we prefer to sow the cane quite thickly so that it will not grow so rank and coarse and then cut it just after the first light frost, and we have found that on our own farms this has proven to be the most satisfactory way of handling cane both for ensilage and for fodder. The variety used for fodder is slightly different from the variety used for syrup purposes, as the stalks are somewhat more slender and more easily cured.

The Early Orange Top Cane Seed

This variety is somewhat later than the early Amber, but it is a very heavy producer of foliage, and because of this fact, and that it is thought by some to be more drought resistant than the other varieties, it is in more demand throughout the South and Southwest, but for the farmer in the Corn Belt and Eastern States we believe that the Early Amber will give the best results.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Early Amber Cane Seed

The Early Amber is the most common variety of Cane grown; there are two ways of planting it; one is by broadcasting, sowing from one to two bushels per acre, the other is to drill with a corn planter and cultivate the same as you would corn. It can be grown on any soil or in any climate from Maine to California. It will thrive on the richest land you have, or on the poorest, and it is one of the greatest destroyers of obnoxious weeds in existence. It can be sown any time from April to July and be harvested any time between the time it is a foot high and the first freezing weather.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Kaffir Corn

This is, without doubt, one of the most valuable fodder crops for the Western and Southern States. It is quite drought resistant and is valuable both for fodder and grain and many farmers in the Southern States are using it for ensilage in preference to corn. In the Southern and Western States it is sown in rows and cultivated the same as field corn, but in the Corn Belt States it is usually sown broadcast at the rate of from 75 to 100 pounds per acre, and when handled in this way, it produces excellent forage, as the stems are small and fine.

In the southern part of the Corn Belt and throughout the great Southwest it is the principal grain crop grown. Many fields often produce at the rate of 50 bushels per acre. It is an excellent food for poultry and no farmer should be without at least a few acres.

Our seed stock has been secured from a section where special efforts have been made to produce not only the highest yield of grain per acre, but also to produce the maximum amount of high class forage. Special care has also been taken with our seed stock to preserve its germination, and since Kaffir Corn loses its germinating qualities more quickly than any other seed when not properly handled, you should make sure that your seed comes from a reliable source.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Feterita

This is a new grain which has recently been introduced by the United States Department of Agriculture from Egyptian Sudan, and it has proven one of the greatest blessings to the farmer in drought stricken regions that has ever been introduced.

It very much resembles the Kaffir plant in appearance, but the heads are more blocky and it is a much bigger yielder of grain. The seed very much resembles that of Kaffir corn, but is of a pearly white color. It is very much earlier than Kaffir corn and has been grown very successfully after a crop of Kaffir or field corn has been destroyed and it was too late to plant either of them again. One seed often produces from six to eight shoots as it stools very heavily; for this reason you should not sow as thick as Kaffir corn. It may either be sown in drills or broadcast, but in most cases it is sown in drills and cultivated. Very astonishing results have been obtained with this great grain crop in Oklahoma. It is one crop that will beat the hot winds and drought.

The feeding value of Feterita as a grain or as forage is equal in every way to Kaffir, many prefer the grain to that of Kaffir corn because of it being softer and not requiring grinding before feeding.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Buckwheat

Buckwheat is much underestimated by the farmers of the United States today. It is often looked upon as a crop to be sown as the last resort where some other crop has failed or where some particular plot of land has been in such condition that it could not be put in condition to seed until too late for the sowing of any other crop. The real value of Buckwheat is that it may be worked into rotation and used in a two crop system for seeding the land upon which a crop of winter wheat or rye has been grown to this crop late in July or early in August and harvesting a second crop of grain from the land with little extra labor.

Buckwheat is one of the best cover crops that can be grown in the orchards and the flowers are very much relished by bees. Buckwheat is the cool season's crop and one which can be sown very late in the season and will produce very satisfactory returns. It can be hand'ed at a time when other crops are not needing attention and we believe it should be much more generally sown than it is at present.

VARIETIES

Japanese. Japanese is a variety generally recommended for this section, as it is very productive and succeeds well under Northern conditions. The plant is strong and vigorous and the flowers are not as liable to be injured by the hot weather as the other varieties, and the grain is somewhat larger.

Silver Hull. The grain is of a light gray color with a thin husk; it is a heavy yielder and very early. It is preferred by the flouring mills to the other varieties because of the high proportion of flour to bran.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

GROWING THE CROP

Soil. Buckwheat is a rapid, vigorous grower and will do well on the poorer and lighter soils. While it is best adapted to a somewhat sandy, well drained soil it will flourish on the heavier soils and when grown upon heavy clay soil it is said to leave the soil in a very mellow condition.

Seeding and Tillage. The ground should be prepared as for other cereals and it may be either sown broadcast or by drilling, using from a peck to a half bushel of seed to the acre.

Harvesting. As Buckwheat blooms continuously the seeds do not all ripen at the same time, but it is generally harvested in the latter part of September, or the first of October, when the first seed has matured. The grain shatters very badly and great care must be taken in harvesting to prevent the loss of seed. A header or grain binder or mower with a bunching attachment have been used very successfully in harvesting the crop.

Russian Flax

This is the variety almost exclusively grown in the Northwest. Our seed has been grown on clean, new land and it contains no mustard. Although you can secure Flax seed almost anywhere in the Northwest, Flax seed containing no mustard is hard to get, for the reason that but few seedsmen are equipped to clean mustard from Flax, and even in case they are, it is an expensive process, and large quantities of seed are sown containing mustard, which is in a large measure responsible for this pest becoming so prevalent.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.



A Field of Buckwheat is Great for Bees.

Milo Maize

Next to Kaffir Corn, Milo Maize is probably the best known of the grain sorghums. It grows larger heads and produces a slightly larger grain, the heads are slightly drooping and it can be grown with less moisture than Kaffir Corn.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Broom Corn

The price of Broom Corn has advanced until it has become one of the most remunerative crops. We are getting some very fine seed from a grower in Oklahoma, who makes a specialty of high grade Broom Corn. It is one of the best paying field crops that can be raised in many localities, and it will certainly pay you to investigate and see if you cannot raise this crop at a profit. Better try a small patch this year, at least enough to make your own brooms, for you can for a few cents get sufficient seed to raise enough corn to make brooms which, if you had to buy them at 50 cents apiece would cost you a nice little sum.

We handle two varieties of seed, the Improved Evergreen and the Dwarf Evergreen.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

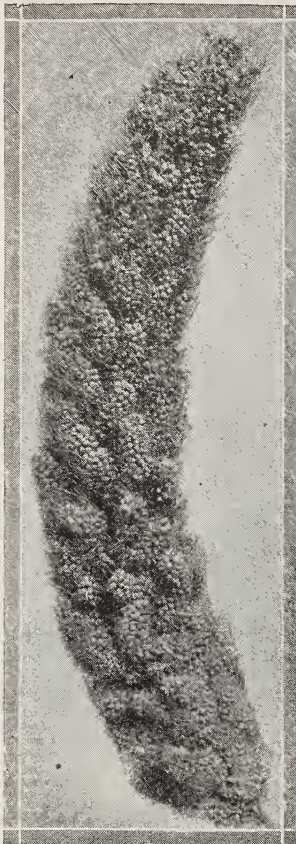
Pencillaria

Pencillaria is a new fodder plant with very heavy yielding qualities, producing a heavy growth of broad dark green leaves, which are very nutritious and resemble very much those of corn. It is a native of Central America and it is claimed by some that if the plant is allowed to grow until the seed is formed it will produce the heaviest crop of forage of any plant in existence.

It should be planted in drills, six inches apart for it stools very much like wheat. It should not be planted, however, until about corn planting time. It should not be covered over a half-inch in depth, then cultivate the same as you would corn. It is an enormous grower.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Millets---Southern Grown Seed Best



Golden Millet Often Produces Over Five Tons of Very Fine Hay.

Millets are productive short season annuals, exceedingly useful when other crops fail. Because of this characteristic they have become known as catch crops. In the northern states Millet is grown almost exclusively for hay, and because of this fact, the Millet seed grown in northern climates does not produce as fine a quality of hay or seed as the southern Millets, as they become dwarfed, and crops grown from northern seed do

not become as tall or grow as fine as Millets grown in the South. That grown in the North, even from southern seed deteriorates and becomes what is known as Common Millet. The plants not only grow shorter and coarser in character, but the seed undergoes a decided change which is distinguished by experienced seedsmen.

Many unscrupulous seedsmen handle quantities of this northern grown seed and place it upon the market as southern Millet. This practice enables them to make the farmer a price much below that which the reliable seedsmen can make upon the true southern grown Millet, and we wish to caution you against such a situation and emphasize to you the importance of buying your Millet seed only from reliable sources and also caution you against using Millet which has been grown in the North, for although a fair yield can be secured from this seed, a crop can be more than doubled by sowing our true Southern grown Millet.

Golden or German Millet

This variety is very popular in the Central and Southern states. It is far superior to common Millet, both in quality and yield. It grows from four to five feet in height and often makes the splendid yield of four or five tons per acre. It is drought resistant, and because of that characteristic has become very popular throughout the Southwest. There is no doubt that Millet should be more commonly grown, for it undoubtedly has a large field of usefulness in the Eastern states. In these states it is customary to grow only one crop on one field, but it is possible to grow a winter crop of rye hay and a summer crop of Millet in most parts of the East, and on farms where all crops are fed, there is no doubt but that Golden Millet, if properly handled, would materially increase the income upon such farms.

It is very necessary in sowing this crop to secure Pure Southern Grown Seed. If you are going to be a little short of hay or if you are going to need some green feed to tide you over while the pastures are dry and brown, try a little genuine Golden Millet. You will be surprised at the results. Be sure you secure Southern Grown Millet. It will double the yield of the crop.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

New White Wonder

The demand for this variety of Millet has become general, as it has proven the most popular variety lately introduced. It is an extra heavy yielder, produces hay of good quality, and is fast taking the place of the German variety, which is so generally grown. The most striking feature of White Wonder Millet is the size of the heads, which will run from 8" up to 18 inches, and a single head will have as many as 15,000 seeds. The yield of White Wonder is extremely heavy, being fully half as heavy again as that of the Golden or German Millet. Some growers of White Wonder Millet claim that it will outyield other Millets three to one. Another desirable feature of White Wonder Millet is its earliness. This variety is much earlier than German Millet. The foliage is very heavy, the leaves broad and therefore it produces an immense amount of excellent fodder which cures very readily. We believe that on account of the earliness, the immense yield of both grain and fodder, and the vigorous growth which leaves the ground clean, White Wonder Millet will soon take first place. Our stock is very fine quality, equal to the best, and our prices are unusually attractive.

Siberian Millet

This variety of Millet was imported from Russia, and being somewhat earlier than the Golden Millet, it has been found to be very valuable in the northern states. It does not grow as rank as the Golden Millet, but produces a very fine quality of hay, and its early maturing qualities make it a very desirable crop to grow as a catch crop. It should be sown at the rate of thirty-five or forty pounds per acre.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Hog Broom Corn Millet

Because of the very short season to which it is adapted, this variety of Millet has become very popular in the far North. It is very drought-resistant. Although the stems are much larger, they are not so tall. In recent years it has gained considerable prominence in the Dakotas and adjacent states, and although it does not produce as large a yield of forage, it produces an enormous seed crop, and the seed is very desirable for poultry feeding purposes.

Pearl Millet

This variety of Millet grows very tall and yields an extraordinary amount of nutritious feed. It should not, however, be allowed to reach over three or four feet in height before cutting. It will then furnish continuous croppings for soiling purposes or hay. It is a wonderful crop for use on the dairy farm. Price, 15c per pound.

Hungarian Millet (Dark Seed)

This variety is somewhat earlier than the true Golden Millet and is very popular in the Eastern States, where seasons are shorter and drought is not so common as in the West. It makes large yields on good soils in most seasons. We have a large stock of this variety at most attractive prices. Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Japanese Millet See page 21 for description.

Rape

Dwarf Essex Variety

Though only of comparatively recent introduction, Rape is now considered one of the most valuable of forage crops. If you have never tried Rape, be sure and sow some now. It is the greatest late season crop that can be grown. It may be sown any time from early spring until August, and may be sown on nearly every available soil in the United States and Canada. Rape sown in corn at the last cultivation will produce a growth of the most succulent and palatable forage of from fifteen to twenty inches in height. Rape thrives best in cool weather and will produce an abundance of forage, even after hard freezing weather commences.

Rape is especially relished by hogs and sheep and some phenomenal returns have been secured from pasturing hogs and sheep upon Rape, and the Iowa Station has shown by a series of experiments that from four to six dollars per acre can be made from Rape with hogs and sheep.

The Iowa Station has produced sixty bushels of oats and eighteen tons of Rape, the Oats and Rape being sown together in the spring. The Rape did not interfere with the harvesting of the oats and it afterwards produced eighteen tons per acre.

Advantages Derived From Growing a Crop of Rape

1. You can secure two crops from the same land.
2. It produces pasture weeks after all other forage plants have been killed by frost.
3. Is the greatest forage for sheep that can be grown.
4. A better finish can be put on a lot of hogs when being pastured upon Rape than by pasturing on any other crop.
5. Rape can be sown at the cost of about 30 to 40 cents per acre, and no other such an amount of green feed can be produced for as small an outlay for seed.
6. Rape is succulent, nutritious, palatable food for all stock.

Rape One of the Most Profitable Crops You Can Grow

As land becomes more and more valuable, new methods are constantly being devised which will increase the yielding power of an acre of land and yet not rob it of its fertility. Rape meets a long-felt want in this respect, for it is not only possible to secure a crop of small grain or corn upon the land, but it is also possible to grow an enormous quantity of the most palatable and succulent forage upon the same land, and by pasturing off the Rape, no ill effects on the land will be caused, as practically all of the fertility is returned to the soil.

The value of a pasture for hogs has long been demonstrated as the most economical way of producing pork. Regardless of this thousands of herds of hogs throughout the corn belt are produced yearly without ever being allowed to graze for a single day. This is due to the supposed difficulty of providing good pasturage for them; but where so excellent a pasture crop as rape can be produced so abundantly and so cheaply it is an awful waste to produce hogs in this manner.

We are making very low prices on Dwarf Essex Rape, considering the expense of importing it from Europe. The market conditions of this seed are rather unsettled abroad at present but we were very fortunate to secure our stock just when we did. Rape is a crop where the quality of the seed is important. Be sure you get our samples and prices.

Price—Postpaid, 20c per lb. Your expense, 5 lbs. or more, 11c per lb. See Green Price List for prices.

Our Annual Hog Pasture Mixture

This pasture mixture has been prepared with the idea of producing the greatest amount of green feed in the least possible time. It is especially suitable for sowing in feed lots, vacant places on the farm where other crops have failed or where you were for any other reason unable to utilize this space.

This pasture mixture meets a long-felt want for a crop which will produce an abundance of green feed when the pastures are bare and brown. You may think you have plenty of pasture for all your stock and would have under normal conditions, but some unforeseen circumstance arises, as it always does at some season of the year, and you find you are short of feed. Here is where our pasture mixture will repay you many times its cost. It is the best Pasture Insurance you could have.

This mixture can be sown late in the season after a crop of small grain has been removed and will produce a lot of pasture for you during the late summer, fall and early winter months at a time when pastures are short and you are feeding your



Examining a Field of Rape.

cows, pigs, horses, and sheep, high priced grain. This you can just as well save and turn into cash, and at the same time be furnishing your stock with a more nutritious feed than you possibly could from the granary or farm and send them into winter quarters in much better condition than upon high priced feed stuff.

This mixture is made up of annuals only. It is a mixture to give you quick results for one year when your pasture acreage is not large enough to carry your stock. Plow up the feed lots, sow this mixture on them and make them produce something for you during the summer while they are lying idle.

Price—Your expense, 10 lbs., 60c; 25 lbs., \$1.25; 100 lbs., \$4.00.

The Culture of Rape and Our Annual Pasture Mixture

Soil. These crops will grow on nearly any soil but prefer rich, black loam.

Preparation of the Seed Bed. No special preparation of the seed bed is needed. Rape may be sown in connection with some other crop or as a catch crop after some crop has failed or sown in the corn at the time of the last cultivation. All Annual Pasture Mixtures may also be sown in the corn or as a catch crop but most frequently it is used to secure a quick rapid growing pasture on some farm where there is an insufficient supply of pasture grasses.

Sowing. These crops may be sown any time from early spring until midsummer and while Rape only requires from 5 to 8 pounds of seed per acre we advocate sowing 40 to 50 pounds of the Annual Pasture Mixture. When seeded with these amounts of seed the land furnishes an enormous amount of pasture and a cheap lot of feed can be grown. These crops are especially adapted for pasturing sheep and hogs and we know of no way by which as large an amount of pasture can be secured in a short time as by using either our Annual Pasture Mixture or Rape.

Northern Grown Seed Potatoes

Our stock of seed Potatoes is grown almost exclusively in the Red River Valley of Minnesota and North Dakota. This district produces the best seed Potatoes which can be grown anywhere in the world. The big Potato growers of the United States have discovered that they can do nothing which will pay them better than to secure seed Potatoes from this district. These Northern grown seed Potatoes seem to have the life, quality, vigor and growth necessary to the production of a high class crop of tubers. A crop grown from Northern grown seed will outyield a crop grown from seed secured from any other section.

How Our Seed Potatoes Are Grown and Handled

We contract with the large growers in the North to grow so many acres of Potatoes for us, especially for seed purposes. This seed is clean, healthy and free from scab, and we in this way secure the best quality of seed Potatoes which can be produced. In the fall we ship in several cars to our frost-proof warehouse in order to be able to supply the early Southern trade, but the big bulk of our Potatoes are left in the North, where, being stored as they are under ideal conditions, they reach us in March, solid and dormant, and in much better condition to send out to our customers than if we shipped them down from the North early in the season, for it seems that Potatoes not only grow to the highest state of perfection in these far Northern States, and are able to transmit this quality to the succeeding crops, but they keep much better in the earthen cellars, especially constructed for the purpose than in any artificial warehouse which we might construct from stone, brick, and concrete.

All Our Seed Carefully Hand Sorted

All our seed Potatoes are carefully hand sorted from carefully selected stock, such as you will not secure from any other source, and we feel that we haven't the words at our command to place before you in language strong enough really to do justice to the exceptional quality of seed Potatoes which we are able to offer you.

We Are Not Introducing Questionable Varieties

All of the seed Potatoes which we are offering you are standard, well known varieties, and we are not placing before you some new and unheard of sports which have made some phenomenal yields or grown to an enormous size. We are simply placing before you for your careful consideration the best lot of Northern grown seed Potatoes of old, well known, reliable varieties, which we have been able to produce under ideal conditions of soil, climate and tillage. I believe we are able to offer you the greatest values in Northern grown seed Potatoes which you have ever been offered.

Your neighbors will need some seed potatoes. You can save on the price and freight by including their orders with yours. We handle the well tried standard varieties and have reliable stock for every locality. Find out the number of bushels and the variety needed in all and get in touch with us for special prices.

Many farmers have to buy their eating potatoes during many seasons and some fail to dig but few more than they plant. This is due to poor seed. Many farmers plant the culls and small ones left from their eating stock. What they need is some of our Northern grown seed potatoes for a good yield.

Date of Shipment

While we ship Potatoes to you any time you order them shipped, it is very risky to have them shipped before April 1st, as we do not take the risk of their freezing until that time, but if you wish them shipped sooner and you take the risk we will make shipment for you. We ship large quantities of Potatoes by express and small quantities by mail before this time, but we do not take the risk of their freezing by freight until we are confident the weather is safe, so when no special instructions are given to the contrary we hold your order until in our judgment there will be no danger from freezing in transit.



Early Ohios Are a Good Variety of Potatoes to Grow.

A Word About Prices

At the time of going to press the market is in a very unsettled condition and it is an impossibility to accurately estimate the values, but at the time of mailing we will enclose you our green list, which will give you the latest quotations. To those who order seed Potatoes in large quantities take the matter up with us before ordering so that we can keep you posted on our best prices. Kindly mention the number of bushels and variety wanted when inquiring for special prices.

Red River Early Ohio Seed Potatoes

The growers in the Red River Valley of North Dakota and Minnesota have specialized on the Early Ohio for many years, and they have developed it to the highest state of perfection. No finer seed can be found anywhere than this Red River grown Early Ohio, for the growers in that district have put their best efforts forth and by careful selection of the seed stock, careful methods of cultivation, and the experience in handling the crop which following the business for a generation has made possible, they have produced a variety which is undoubtedly without an equal for smoothness, uniformity and typical shape.

The Early Ohio Potato is so generally known that it requires no extended description. It is more popular than any other variety, as shown by the greater number of sales for seed stock. The Early Ohio can most always be depended upon to give a satisfactory yield, for even in localities where climatic conditions are not suited for the production of a late season crop of Potatoes, the Early Ohio can be planted early and will develop before the hot, dry weather begins. Taking the country over, there is no Potato which meets with such universal satisfaction as does the Early Ohio, and this extra selected seed stock which we are offering you is the best that can be secured. It will ripen a week earlier than your home grown Early Ohios, and will produce a much larger yield, of smoother, larger sized Potatoes. This seed stock is free from scab, dry rot and other diseases so prevalent among Potatoes grown farther south. Every bushel is backed by our Absolute Guarantee and if not perfectly satisfactory return them and receive your money.

Early Rose

This variety has been a great favorite for many years, and many growers claim it has never been excelled in quantity and productiveness. It cooks up mealy, and is of a very fine flavor. It is light pink in color, rather elongated in shape and of good size. This is one of the earliest varieties of Potatoes that can be grown, and we wish to recommend it for your early season crop. Grow some of these fine tubers and have new potatoes while your friends are eating old ones. Our seed stock has been grown in the Red River Valley, and is sure fine.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

The Irish Cobbler

The Irish Cobbler is a medium early maturing Potato. They are increasing in popularity among the best potato growers, especially among market gardeners. This variety is grown very extensively throughout the South and in some sections is being grown to the exclusion of all other varieties. When this variety was first introduced, no special claim was made for it as an early maturing variety, and it was rather regarded as the main season crop. They have, however, on account of being grown extensively in the North, and because of the fact that the seed stock has been selected for the purpose in view of promoting its medium early maturing qualities, until today it may be considered as one of the medium early maturing varieties.

We find the Irish Cobbler to be giving better satisfaction in the way of heavy yields than any other variety. It is also proving practically as early as the Early Ohio and in many cases has yielded double the amount of fine potatoes which sold at a premium on the market.

It is unquestionably one of the best varieties you can plant for market purposes. Market gardeners are using this variety very extensively and we can recommend it highly to anyone growing Potatoes for either home or market use.

If you need any seed Potatoes, do not fail to include this variety with your order. Our stock is exceptionally nice, being smooth and free of disease and should give the very best of satisfaction. Don't let this spring pass by without ordering a start of this fine new variety.

Description. The Irish Cobbler is round and uniform in size and shape, and of a creamy white color. The flesh is white and of fine quality and flavor. It is especially noted for its heavy yielding qualities.

Rural New Yorker

Rural New Yorker is the standard main season crop. It is very distinct and a valuable late crop variety. It makes a heavy, healthy, vigorous growth and attains a very large size. The tubers are very solid, and it is a very heavy yielder. It is quite drought resistant, and for a main season crop and one which will keep until new Potatoes come, it cannot be beaten. This is a variety that will produce a big yield for you.

Red Rose

Red Rose is a medium late variety, elongated in shape and very large and is an excellent yielder. It is a great Potato for localities with a short season. It is very hardy, making a strong, vigorous growth. It is not subject to blight or scab. For a Potato maturing rather early, and yet not an early Potato we can most heartily recommend the Red Rose, for it is a high class variety in every respect.

Price—See Green Price List for prices.

Banner Potato

This is considered superior to all the varieties of late potatoes. It is a variety that is a general favorite with all growers of late sorts. This potato is an extra heavy yielder, and a sure crop one season after another, through all kind of adversities. It is not a very late potato and can be classed as a medium late. It has the faculty of withstanding the drought, and during a dry spell it just keeps green, and the roots grow deeper in the soil after moisture; but not attempting to make the potatoes as other early sorts, but when the rain comes the vine and root system is in splendid condition to make a crop of fine, large potatoes.

It is a most desirable sort, smooth and of excellent table quality. It produces smooth, plump and handsome tubers that are a beautiful creamy white. Eyes strong and on the surface, with creamy white flesh, slightly netted; which in a potato always proves a distinctive mark of fine quality. In shape it is a little oblong and slightly flattened. It is a splendid cooker, becoming dry and mealy and cooks through quickly. It is blight and rust proof or as nearly so as a potato can be grown. It is very smooth and regular in form without any knobs or prongs. It is a splendid keeper and an enormous yielder, and is just the variety you have been looking for. **Price**—See Green Price List for prices.



Our Customers Are Pleased

THANKS US FOR INTEREST TAKEN IN HIS ORDER.

South Haven, Mich., R. No. 4, Box 39, June 2.

Dear Sirs:

This is to certify that I received my Sudan Grass and am very well pleased to find them in the best condition. I thank you for your prompt shipment and the interest you have taken in my order. I remain your customer.

ALBERT WOLTER.

WELL PLEASSED WITH GRASS SEED.

Lemont, Ill., March 21.

Dear Sirs:

Many thanks for your prompt attention. I received my grass seed in good condition and am well pleased with it as it is very good.

JOHN SCHANBACHER.

OUR SEED THE BEST RECEIVED AT THIS STATION.

Osceola, Ind., R. No. 1, March 21.

Dear Sirs:

I received my shipment of seed yesterday all O. K. I showed the seed to the agent and he said that it was the best seed that came into the depot yet.

FRANK GIRL.

GRASS SEED IN PERFECT CONDITION.

Sandyville, W. Va., March 11.

Dear Sirs:

Received grass seed in perfect condition and find same is of excellent quality.

G. N. VAN FOSSON.

WHEN HE NEEDS SEED WE WILL RECEIVE ALL HIS ORDERS.

Munson, Pa., June 20.

Dear Sirs:

Received your letter and thank you for the attention you gave me. I thank you, not so much for the money you returned, but for the care you seem to take to have your customers entirely satisfied. I promise you that when I need seed you shall have my orders, as I think I shall receive a square deal from you.

JOHN A. ROOS.

WELL PLEASSED WITH EVERYTHING WE SHIP HIM.

Lincoln, N. C., Feb. 24.

Dear Sirs:

I will drop you a line to let you know that my clover and timothy has arrived in good condition, and I am well pleased with them. I also received my inoculation, cyclone seeder and alfalfa O. K.

F. S. STOWE.

MUCH OBLIGED FOR THE GOOD SEED WE SENT HIM.

Guysville, Ohio, R. No. 1, March 17.

Dears Sirs:

I received my grass seed and cow peas all O. K. and they look fine. I am certainly much obliged to you.

CAKE LAWSON.

Suggestions for Ordering

Use the Order Sheet and printed envelopes. Will be pleased to furnish you extra sheets at your request.

Always Keep Copy of Order. Sign your name plainly and be sure to give your postoffice, county and state. If your freight or express office has a different name, do not fail to give it also.

Terms Cash. We are reliable; you can send your remittance by P. O. Order, Bank Draft, Express Order or Registered Letter. If not convenient to send Drafts or Money Order, send your personal check, but the banks here in Chicago charge us 10 cents for collection, so if you will kindly add this amount for exchange when sending in personal checks it will be appreciated.

Seeds by Freight or Express. We secure for you the lowest freight or express rate, and you pay the charges on receipt of the goods. We send shipping notice and bill of lading of freight shipments, signed by the agent, showing the goods were delivered in good condition.

Prepaid Railroad Stations. If your own station has no agent and is merely a milk or flag station, it is important that shipments be sent to the nearest station that has an agent. This will protect you from delay. Shipments are held when billed to a prepaid station unless freight is fully prepaid and should we find your station a prepaid point we reserve the right to bill shipment to the nearest station that has an agent. We would urge you not to have shipments sent to prepaid stations, as the railroad company is not liable after shipment has been taken from the train.

Important. It sometimes happens, though very seldom, that an order is lost coming to us; or the goods going in to the customer. If you do not hear from us in a reasonable length of time after ordering, send us a duplicate order, naming the date on which the order was sent, the amount of money enclosed and in what form remittance was sent. We will then investigate the matter and if we find that the order has already been filed, the duplicate order will go forward at once.

Special Express Rates. Seeds of all kinds take a much lower express rate than regular merchandise. The charge on seeds is one-fourth less than the charge on other merchandise. Express does not have to be prepaid as the amount is the same whether paid at this end or at your express office. You can have shipments up to 50 pounds or 60 pounds sent as cheaply by express as freight with a few exceptions. Seeds are carried at Second Class Rate.

Substitution. Our rule is not to substitute unless we are given permission to do so. We would suggest, however, that customers name a second choice. In case we are out of the variety ordered. We are amply provided with large quantities of everything on the list, but may run short on some before the season is over, as the demand for certain articles is frequently larger than we could anticipate.

WE GUARANTEE SAFE ARRIVAL

We fill all orders promptly and guarantee safe arrival of all shipments. If you do not specify which way to send your seeds, we use our best judgment. Sometimes an express order is lost and in that case we file claim for our customer and refund the money or refill the order if desired. Be sure and have the agent make a notation on paid expense bill for the amount of the loss or damage, and mail the same to us.

FREIGHT RATES REDUCED

Don't let freight charges worry you, because whether you buy from us or your home dealer, you pay the freight and you pay no more than your local merchant. There was quite a reduction in freight rates a few months ago and freight is now much cheaper. Seeds and grain are carried at third and fourth class rates, which are much cheaper than merchandise, so don't let a little freight stand in the way of your ordering. Up to 100 pounds you pay the freight for 100 pounds, whether you have 10 pounds or 100 pounds. Over 100 pounds, you pay only for what you get. For example: If 100 pounds cost you 60c for freight, 120 pounds would cost you only 72c. If your order does not amount to 100 pounds, try to induce some of your neighbors to order with you.

PARCEL POST INFORMATION

If you want your order to come by Parcel Post always include the postage charges with your remittance. The map on this page shows you what one your postoffice is in from Chicago. If in doubt, ask your postmaster or carrier. The table below gives the charges on various weights to the different parcel post zones.

Table of Rates for Parcel Post Shipments

Weights of Packages	1st Zone	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1 pound	.05	.05	.06	.07	.08	.09	.11	.12
5 "	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
10 "	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
15 "	.19	.19	.34	.63	.92	1.21	1.51	1.80
20 "	.24	.24	.44	.83	1.22	1.61	2.01	2.40
25 "	.29	.29	.54	1.03	1.52	2.01	2.51	3.00
30 "	.34	.34	.64	1.23	1.82	2.41	3.01	3.60
35 "	.39	.39	.74	1.43	2.12	2.81	3.51	4.20
40 "	.44	.44	.84	1.63	2.42	3.21	4.01	4.80
45 "	.49	.49	.94	1.83	2.72	3.61	4.51	5.40
50 "	.54	.54	1.04	2.03	3.02	4.01	5.01	6.00



American Field Seed Co.'s Planter's Reference Table and Index

	Quantity Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.	Page		Quantity Per Acre	Lbs. Per Bu.	Page
America's Best Mixture	10 to 12 lbs.		20	Hubam	8 to 10 lbs.	60	12-13
Alfalfa	12 to 15 lbs.	60	9-11	Italian Rye Grass	2 bu.	24	21
Alsike	6 to 8 lbs.	60	8	Kaffir Corn, Drills	6 to 8 lbs.	50	42
Alsike and Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.	45	18	Kaffir Corn, Broadcast	1 1/2 bu.	50	42
Barley	2 to 2 1/2 bu.	48	30-31	Lawn Grass Mixtures	2 to 5 lbs.		25
Buckwheat	1/2 bu.	52	43	Lespedeza	15 lbs.	24	7
Blue Grass (Kentucky)	2 bu.	14	28	Millet	1 to 3 pks.	50	44
Blue Grass (Canadian)	2 bu.	14	24	Millet, Japanese	12 to 15 lbs.	30	44
Blue Grass (English)	25 to 35 lbs.	24	24	Milo Maize, Broadcast	1 1/2 bu.	50	43
Bermuda Grass	5 to 6 lbs.		24	Milo Maize, Drills	6 to 8 lbs.	50	43
Billion Dollar Grass	12 to 15 lbs.		22	Meadow Mixture	1 to 2 bu.		25
Bromus Inermis	18 lbs.	14	22	Oats	2 1/2 to 3 1/2 bu.	32	26-29
Broom Corn	8 to 10 lbs.	46	43	Orchard Grass	3 to 4 bu.	14	23
Clover, Med. Red & Mam.	8 to 10 lbs.	60	6-7	Pencillaria, in Drills	4 lbs.	50	43
Clover, Crimson	10 to 15 lbs.	60	7	Pasture Mixture, Annual	30 to 40 lbs.	50	45
Clover, White or Dutch	6 lbs.	60	7	Pasture Mixture, Permanent	15 to 20 lbs.		25
Clover, Alsike & Timothy	12 to 15 lbs.	45	19	Potatoes	13 bu.	60	46-47
Clover & Timothy, Mixed	12 to 15 lbs.	45	19	Red Top (Solid Seed)	8 to 10 lbs.	24	22
Corn	1 bu. 6 acres	56	34-37	Rape	5 to 6 lbs.	50	45
Cane, Broadcast	1 to 1 1/2 bu.	50	42	Rye	12 bu.	56	33
Cow Peas	1 to 2 bu.	60	39	Soy Beans, in Hills	1 to 1 1/2 pks.	60	38
Canadian Field Peas	1 1/2 to 2 bu.	60	40	Sudan Grass, in Drills	15 to 20 lbs.	50	41
English Rye Grass	2 bu.	24	24	Sweet Clover (hulled)	12 to 15 lbs.	60	14-16
Emmer or Speltz	1 1/2 to 2 bu.	40	32	Sweet Clover (unhulled)	30 lbs.	30	17
Flax	1/2 bu.	56	42	Timothy	10 to 12 lbs.	45	17
Feterita	8 lbs.	50	42	Tall Meadow Oat Grass	2 to 2 1/2 bu.	10	25
Gold Mine Hog Producer	10 to 15 lbs.	20	20	Vetch	1 to 2 1/2 bu.	50	40
				Wheat	1 1/4 to 1 1/2 bu.	60	33

Farmers' Wholesale Price List

January 1st, 1924

Our prices all include bags free for shipping and are f. o. b. Chicago. All items have been cut to rock bottom. We cannot protect these prices after present stocks are sold. These prices must therefore be made subject to prompt orders. Quotations are subject to change without notice. Protect yourself by buying at once.

ALFALFA	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Prime Grade	\$ 9.95	\$ 5.00	\$2.00
Economy (Choice)	11.25	5.70	2.90
Universal (Fancy)	12.50	6.30	3.25
Pinnacle (Ex. Fancy)	13.75	6.90	3.50
Grimm (Pinnacle)	24.00	12.10	6.10
Dakota Grown (Pinn.)	14.50	7.30	3.70
Liscomb (Pinn.)	22.00	11.10	5.60
Cossack (Pinnacle)	30.00	15.10	7.60
Turkestan (Fancy)	12.75	6.40	3.25

MEDIUM RED CLOVER	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Economy (Choice)	13.75	6.90	3.50
Universal (Fancy)	14.50	7.30	3.70
Pinnacle (Ex. Fancy)	15.25	7.70	3.90

MAMMOTH RED CLOVER	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Economy (Choice)	14.25	7.25	3.70
Universal (Fancy)	15.00	7.60	3.90
Pinnacle (Ex. Fancy)	15.75	7.90	4.00

ALSIKE CLOVER	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Economy (Choice)	10.75	5.50	2.80
Universal (Fancy)	11.25	5.70	2.90
Pinnacle (Ex. Fancy)	11.75	5.90	3.00

SWEET CLOVER	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Wh. Bls. (Und) 30 lb. bu.	3.00	1.60	.90
Econ. Wh. 60 lb. bu.	8.75	4.40	2.25
Universal Wh. 60 lb. bu.	9.25	4.70	2.40
Pinnacle Wh. 60 lb. bu.	9.75	4.90	2.50
Bien. Yel. (Pin.) 60 lb. bu.	9.25	4.70	2.40
Grundy Co. Wh 60 lb. bu.	10.50	5.30	2.70
Annual Yellow (Pinn.) ..	4.60	2.40	1.25

OTHER CLOVERS	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Hubam, cert., 60 lb. bu.	24.00	12.25	6.25
Japanese Clov. 24 lb. bu.	6.50	3.30	1.70
Wh. Dutch Clov. 60 lb. bu.	34.00	17.10	8.60
Crimson Clov. 60 lb. bu.	6.90	3.50	1.80
Giant Incar. Clav. 60 lb.	7.20	3.70	1.90

TIMOTHY	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Economy (Choice)	3.60	1.90	1.00
Universal (Fancy)	3.80	2.00	1.10
Pinnacle (Ex. Fancy) ..	4.00	2.10	1.20
Alsike & Tim. Mxd. No. 10	4.40	2.25	1.15
Alsike & Tim. Mxd. No. 20	4.90	2.50	1.30
Clov., Alsike & Tim. Mxd	4.90	2.50	1.30
Clover & Timothy	4.90	2.50	1.30

GRASS MIXTURE & FORAGE GRASSES	Cwt.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
America's Best Mixture	12.50	6.30	3.10
Gold Mine Hog Past. Mix.	13.00	6.60	3.40
Annual Hog Past. Mix.	4.00	2.25	1.25
Perm. Pasture Mixture	15.00	7.60	3.90
Perm. Meadow Mixture	15.00	7.60	3.90
Lawn Grass Mixture ..	35.00	17.75	9.00
Dwarf Essex Rape	8.25	4.25	2.25
Billion Dollar Grass ..	4.00	2.10	1.10
Sudan Grass	9.00	4.60	2.40

GRASSES	Cwt.	50 lbs.	25 lbs.
Ky. Blue Grass (Econ.)	26.00	13.10	6.75
Ky. Blue Grass (Pinn.)	28.00	14.10	7.40
Eng. Blue Grass 24 lbs.	15.00	7.60	3.75
Can. Blue Grass 14 lbs.	25.00	12.60	6.60
Bromus Inermis 14 lbs.	13.50	6.80	3.60
Orchard Grass 14 lbs.	19.00	9.60	5.00
Red Top (Fancy) 24 lbs.	16.50	8.30	4.40
Red Top (Econ.) 24 lbs.	15.00	7.60	4.00
Italian Rye Grass 24 lbs.	13.00	6.65	3.50
Eng. Rye Grass 24 lbs.	13.00	6.65	3.50
Meadow Fescue 24 lbs.	15.00	7.65	4.00

POTATOES	bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Red River Early Ohio ..	1.20	.70	.40
Early Rose	1.50	.80	.45
Red Rose	1.40	.75	.40
Irish Cobbler	1.50	.80	.45
Rural New Yorkers	1.20	.70	.40
Banner White	1.40	.75	.40

SEED OATS	10 bu.	5 bu.	1 bu.
Khersons .....	.90	.95	1.00
Iowa 105 .....	.90	.95	1.00
Iowa 103 or Wh. Kherson	.90	.95	1.00
Sixty Day Selected .....	.90	.95	1.00
Early Champion .....	.85	.90	.95
Silver Mine (N. Gr.) ..	.95	1.00	1.05
Green Mt. Fav. (N. Gr.)	1.30	1.35	1.40
Reg. Swed Sel. (Can. Gr.)	1.20	1.25	1.30
Swedish Sel. (N. Gr.) ..	.95	1.00	1.05
New Alberta (N. Gr.) ..	1.15	1.20	1.25
Golden Rust Proof	1.10	1.15	1.20

SEED GRAINS	10 bu.	5 bu.	1 bu.
Speltz	1.30	1.40	1.50
Spring Rye	2.10	2.15	2.25
New Marquis Wheat ..	2.10	2.15	2.25
Oderbrucker Barley	1.15	1.20	1.25
Manshury Barley	1.15	1.20	1.25
Blue Hull-less Barley ..	1.90	1.95	2.00
White Hull-less Barley ..	2.10	2.15	2.25
Chapp. Brdls. Barley ..	1.50	1.55	1.65
Success Brdls. Barley ..	1.50	1.55	1.65
Silver Hull Buckwheat ..	2.10	2.15	2.25
Japanese Buckwheat	2.10	2.15	2.25

FORAGE CROPS	5 bu.	1 bu.	½ bu.
Cane (Orange)	1.50	1.60	.90
Cane (Amber)	1.50	1.60	.90
Cane (Sorghum)	2.50	2.60	1.50
Kaffir Corn, White	1.40	1.50	.80
Milo Maize	1.50	1.60	.90
Feterita	1.50	1.60	.90
Broom Corn	3.00	3.10	1.65
Cowpeas, Whipporwill ..	3.25	3.35	1.70
Cowpeas, New Era	3.25	3.35	1.70
Cowpeas, Mixed	3.15	3.25	1.65
Cowpeas, Black Eye	3.00	3.10	1.60
Soy Beans, Mammoth ..	3.50	3.60	1.90
Soy Beans, Black Ebony	3.00	3.10	1.60
Soy Beans, Midwest	2.90	3.00	1.60
Soy Beans, Ito San	3.00	3.10	1.60
Soy Beans, Manchu	3.30	3.40	1.75
Soy Beans, Morse's Ely.	2.80	2.90	1.50
Soy Beans, Ey. Green ..	3.00	3.10	1.60
Soy Beans, Early Brown	3.00	3.10	1.60
Canada Field Peas	4.00	4.10	2.10
Winter Vetch 50 lbs. bu.	8.00	8.10	4.10
Spring Vetch 50 lbs. bu.	4.15	4.25	2.25
Flax	4.40	4.50	2.30

MILLETS	35 lbs.	50 lbs.	100 lbs.
Japanese 35 lbs.	1.35	1.45	.75
German (Genuine) 50 lbs.	2.00	2.10	1.10
Siberian 50 lbs.	1.80	1.90	1.00
Hog Broom Corn, 50 lbs.	2.00	2.10	1.10
Hungarian, 48 lbs.	1.75	1.85	1.00
Common Millet	1.75	1.85	1.00
Pearl Millet	8.00	8.25	4.25
White Wonder	2.00	2.10	1.10

SEED CORN	1 bu.	½ bu.	¼ bu.
Illinois Special	3.60	1.90	1.00
Reid's Yellow Dent	3.25	1.70	.90
Legal Tender	3.25	1.70	.90
Early Yellow Dent	3.25	1.70	.90
Pride of the North	3.50	1.80	1.00
Illinois Ideal	3.75	1.90	1.00
Iowa Silver Mine	3.25	1.70	.90
St. Charles White	3.00	1.60	.90
New Corn Planter	3.25	1.70	.90
Silver King	3.50	1.80	1.00
Calico	3.50	1.80	1.00
Red White Cap	3.25	1.70	.90
Bloody Butcher	3.25	1.70	.90
Minnesota King	3.50	1.80	1.00
Silver Triumph	3.50	1.80	1.00
Sanford's White Flint ..	3.50	1.80	1.00
Longfellow Flint	3.50	1.80	1.00
Five bushel lots 15c per bushel less.			
Cyclone Seeders \$2.00 Each.			

Buy Your Seeds Direct From Headquarters, To Save Most.

We deal directly with the Farmer, selling the best quality at the lowest prices. Our wholesale prices to the farmers are often lower than the prices quoted dealers.

Make an Extra Saving on your Seed Bill by Buying Early

**Crops Short—Markets Advancing—Best Goes First
BUY YOUR SEEDS NOW**

Now is the time to buy your seeds. We are offering exceptionally big bargains in seed at this time and will not again be able to duplicate these values. We have bought our stocks to good advantage and are passing them along to our customers on a very close margin and feel sure that the low prices we are now quoting will be appreciated by our customers and a flood of orders will be forth coming as soon as this price list reaches the hands of the farmer who needs seeds. Everyone now realizes that prices on practically all commodities are on the increase and farm products are just now starting to share in the prosperity which is gradually coming back. We look for the next few years to be very prosperous ones for the farmer. In order to make money it is necessary to plant freely and buy your seeds wisely. We can save you money on the best quality if we have the opportunity. On advancing markets it is necessary to buy today for those who put off until tomorrow may be too late. Act now while the best is to be had at the least cost.

BUYING FROM US REAL ECONOMY

You are practicing real economy when you send to headquarters for your seed. We specialize on Grass and Field seeds and for this reason are better prepared to serve the buyer of this class of seed. We buy our stocks to advantage and sell them to advantage owing to our favorable location and the big volume of business done direct with the farmer. We want your order at this time for we are sure buying from us now will prove profitable and real economy to the Seed Buyer.

QUALITY BACKED BY GUARANTEE

We not only sell our seeds at low prices, but we give you the utmost protection. We sell them on 30 days' approval and subject to any test you wish to make. If our seeds are not all we claim for them send them back and receive your money. We are in business to serve the seed buyers and to give them the best seed money will buy at the least possible cost to them. These prices will speak for themselves and our guarantee backs every offer and every pound of seed sold so every buyer is fully protected.

SERVICE UNEXCELLED—QUICK SHIPMENTS OUR HOBBY

We appreciate the need of quick service in the seed business and we are located so as to give the very best of service. We can make shipments generally the day order reaches us and our location permits them to be started rolling your way 24 hours after the orders reach our office.

OUTLOOK IS FOR HIGHER PRICES

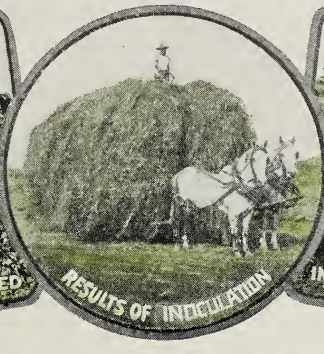
Every indication points to higher prices in the seed business and this early price list should be the means of saving the farmers thousands of dollars on their seed purchases, now is the time for action. Make out your order and send it in to us before there are any further advances in prices. We are giving you our best judgment when we urge you to buy your seeds now. Your orders will have our best attention and we guarantee satisfaction.

**AMERICAN FIELD SEED CO.,
43RD & ROBEY STREETS, CHICAGO, ILL.**

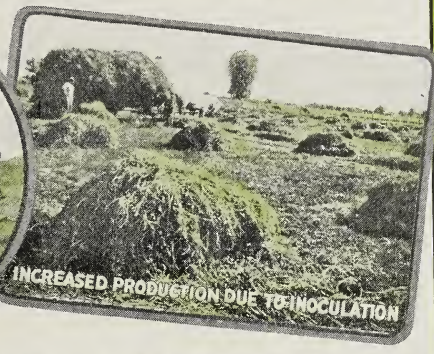
Use Inoculation for Larger Profits



A FIELD OF CLOVER WELL INOCULATED



RESULTS OF INOCULATION



INCREASED PRODUCTION DUE TO INOCULATION

To grow a Legume crop successfully, the ground must be inoculated. In many sections the soil is already inoculated with either the Clover Bacteria or the Alfalfa so that these crops flourish when seeded, without having to apply inoculation to the soil before seeding. It, however, has been demonstrated that on most soil a larger and surer crop can be obtained by using inoculation before seeding.

The cost of our Inoculation is not to be considered an expense in any way, as it does three things; each means money to you.

1st. It insures you a better stand.

2nd. It increases your production not only on the first crop, but every crop afterwards.

3rd. It provides the nodules on the roots so your Legume crop becomes a fertilizer instead of a robber of soil, as some Legume crops are when they have not been inoculated.

Now, if you will study the Legume crops—their value as a money crop, their advantages in saving labor, their value as a fertilizer, their advantage in increasing farm values—we believe you will see wherein you are making a big mistake when you fail to grow more Legume and less grain. Every acre seeded to Clover, Alfalfa or Sweet Clover means your farm has increased in farming value. Every year you grow corn on your land means the farm decreases in farming value. This is too important a thing to pass by without further consideration. You should plant a Legume crop this year and use Inoculation on all your seeding and produce the maximum crop, and build up your land by the easiest and most scientific method.

Tubercle Germ Insures Results

Inoculation with Tubercle germ is not an experiment. It has been demonstrated in all parts of the United States that the reason for not securing a stand of the legumes is caused more by sowing seed which has not been inoculated, than by all other causes. If for no other reason than to insure a stand all seedings should be inoculated. There are, however, other reasons for inoculating. Legumes cannot supply the nitrogen without the tubercles on the roots and inoculation is done so that the young plants will be sure to have the tubercles or nodules on the roots. This insures fertility for your soil and increased production. Any crop when properly inoculated will produce more abundantly. Inoculation is never an expense but an investment that brings larger returns.

Tubercle Germ Absolutely Guaranteed

This pure culture preparation is put up in jelly form in bottles ready to use, and every bottle is guaranteed to give perfect inoculation to the seed for which it is prepared, or we will refund your money.

We have a special Bacteria for each legume. Be sure to specify for what crop intended when ordering.

Our prices cut in half. $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size, 60c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, \$1.00; 1 bu. size, \$2.00; 5 bu. size, \$9.00.

We have changed our culture to the bushel basis instead of acres as heretofore and have cut our price in two so it only costs half as much to use our Tubercle-Germ, the superior inoculation.

GROWS BUMPER CROPS

of Alfalfa
Clover, Peas
Beans, other
Legumes

The Improved Soil Inoculator—Rubber-Roller Process
NITRAGIN
Restores and Maintains Soil Fertility

It will In-
sure a catch
Yield big
crops

"Nitragin" Increases Yield, Makes Fertile Soil



The simplest, safest and surest system of soil inoculation for all legumes. The lack of necessary bacteria in the soil is often the cause of failure to secure a "catch" of alfalfa, clover or other legumes. "Nitragin" is insurance.

Use a reliable culture. Nitragin has been tried out and has made good. Nitragin was awarded Gold Medals when other cul-

tures were still unknown. Nitragin culture is now the Best Inoculator—always uniform, easy to keep, easy to use, with strong, active bacteria. Nitragin bacteria are sold in the finely granular medium and ventilated can. This is the only packing which supplies the living bacteria with the right conditions for life. Guaranteed.

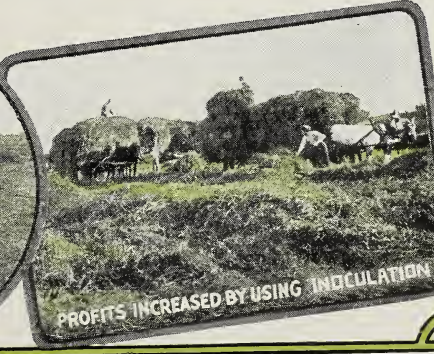
Prices Reduced. Garden Size, 15c; $\frac{1}{4}$ bu. size, 40c; $\frac{1}{2}$ bu. size, 55c; 1 bu. size, \$1.00; 5 bu. size, \$4.75. Mention kind of culture desired. "Nitragin" for inoculating is sold on bu. basis. Can inoculating 60 lbs. seed, \$1.00; can inoculating 30 lbs., 55c. State for what crop it is to be used as there are different kinds of Nitragin.



BUMPER ALFALFA CROPS POSSIBLE BY INOCULATION



INOCULATED ALFALFA



PROFITS INCREASED BY USING INOCULATION



NORTHERN GROWN SEED OATS
DOUBLES THE YIELD



ALFALFA PASTURE
THE CHEAPEST PORK PRODUCER



NEW MARQUIS SPRING WHEAT-THE BEST VARIETY TO GROW



SWEET CLOVER PRODUCES AN
IMMENSE AMOUNT OF HAY



THRASHING HUBAM
THE NEW SENSATIONAL CROP



STACKING ALFALFA HAY
THE GREATEST FEED GROWN